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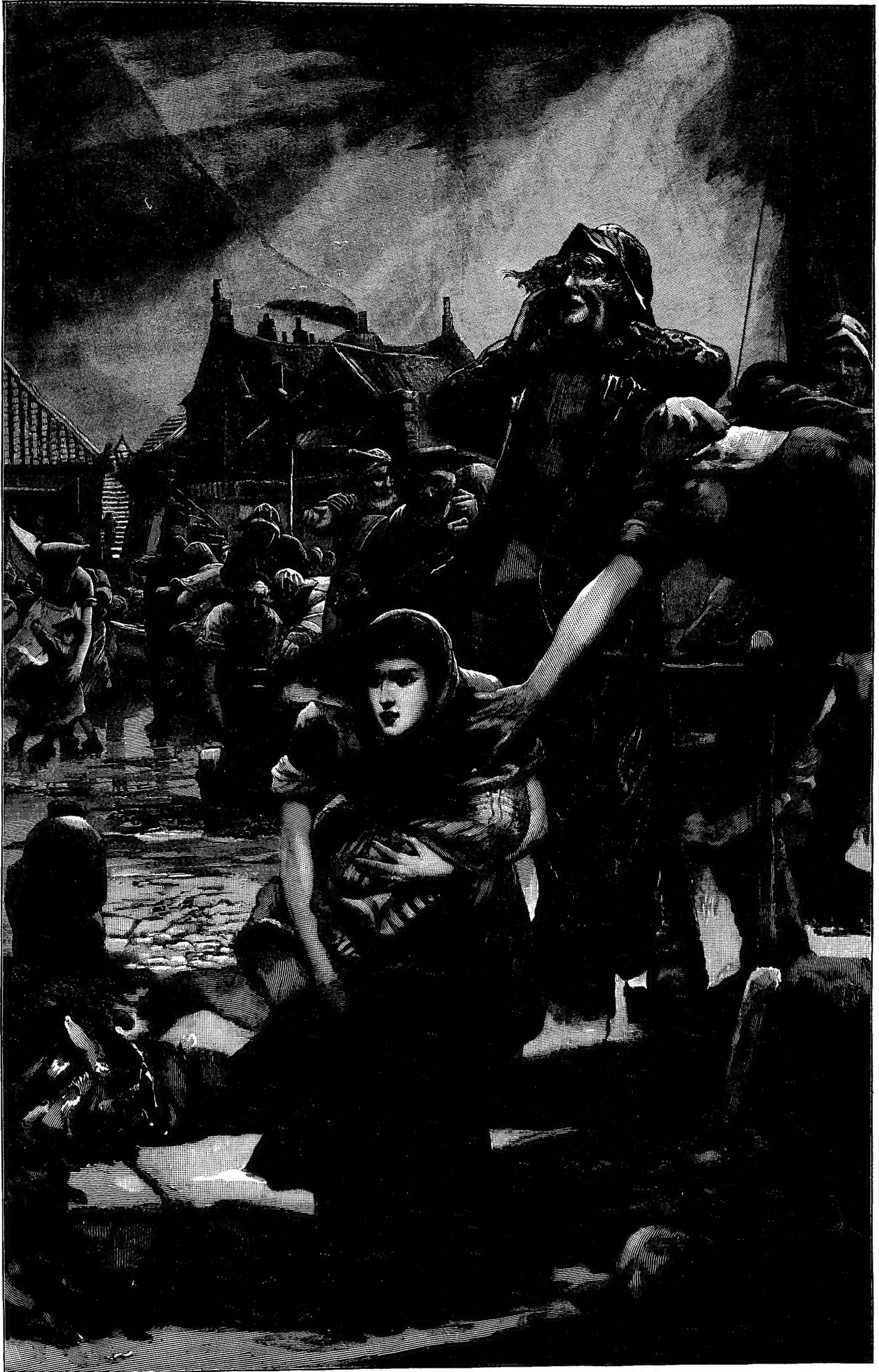
No. 954.—VOL. XXXVII.  
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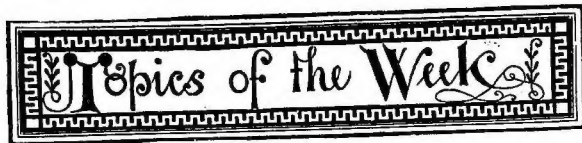
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**MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE.**—As regards cost, in proportion to numerical strength, our army and navy cannot very reasonably be compared to those of other countries. The standard of living is higher here than on the Continent; volunteering takes the place of conscription; and, as the British Empire is scattered all over the world, there is much more movement on the part of our forces than of those of our Continental neighbours. The great point to discover is whether we get efficiency in proportion to our admittedly heavy expenditure. In the recent debate, the critics, especially the professional critics, took a very gloomy view; Lord Charles Beresford roundly declared that the present system was utterly rotten, and Sir Walter Barttelot cried out for a Royal Commission to report on the defences of the Empire. When such a subject is being discussed, it is easy to draw an alarmist picture. Our fleet compelled, by deficiency of numbers, to hug the British coast, leaving our merchantmen to become the prey of the enemy's privateers; then, either by main force or by stratagem, a breach made in our girdle of defending vessels, through which the foe pours a hundred thousand invaders, and holds London at his mercy. Nobody can deny that such a contingency is possible, but may it not be more tolerable to run the risk of such a possibility than to add to our taxation, which is already grievous enough to bear, by building more ships, enlisting more soldiers and sailors, and fortifying all our principal commercial ports? As regards efficiency, we do not believe that matters are so bad as Lord Charles Beresford makes them out to be. Public bodies will never be so well or so cheaply served as individuals, because the master-eye is lacking, which vigilantly scrutinises every item, and insists that adequate value shall be given for money-expenditure; scandals, like those of Devonport Dockyard, will from time to time occur; still, it is only honest to admit that of late years much has been done—though much still remains to be done—to improve the efficiency of both the War Office and the Admiralty. But our best defence of all, and one that is worth a whole flotilla of iron-clads and torpedo-boats, is that we should meddle as little as possible in the affairs of other nations, and especially that we should stand aloof from Continental quarrels. Our only material interest in European politics is the preservation of an open thoroughfare through the Mediterranean to our Eastern and Southern possessions, and we shall accomplish that end much more certainly by observing a strict neutrality than by taking sides with one or other possible combatant.

**MR. CHAMBERLAIN.**—When Mr. Chamberlain started for America some months ago many of his opponents rejoiced in the prospect of his failure. His mission, they said, could not succeed, and he would return to England discredited, without the power to do much further good or evil in the political world. He is now on his way back, and it may be said of him that he never held a higher position in the esteem of the British public than he does at this moment. A chapter describing this incident of his career might be fitly entitled "A Chapter of Unfulfilled Prophecies." It is possible, indeed, that the Fisheries Treaty may be rejected, for at a time when preparations are being made for a Presidential Election it may not, perhaps, be considered on its merits by the Republican senators. But all reasonable Americans agree that the Treaty would be a fair settlement of a long-standing dispute; and no one doubts that sooner or later, if not now, the principles on which it is based will be formally accepted by the United States, England, and Canada. Moreover, it is universally acknowledged that in negotiating the Treaty Mr. Chamberlain displayed conspicuous tact and ability, and that he has done his country a service for which it owes him much hearty gratitude. All this will certainly react on his position at home, and secure for him, when he resumes his labours in the House of Commons, a hearing even more respectful than that which has hitherto been accorded to him. We have now probably heard the last of his being "played out." Even those who dislike him always hoped rather than believed that he had for ever destroyed his influence by breaking away from Mr. Gladstone on the Irish Question. Mr. Chamberlain has too much force of intellect and character to be easily disposed of, and it is not at all improbable that in the course of a few years we shall find him at the head of a powerful Radical party which will point with pride to the proofs he has given of sturdy honesty, independence, and patriotism.

**THE COAL DUES.**—All appearances go to indicate that one of the toughest battles of the present Session will be fought over the London Coal Dues. Like the commodity concerned, the question is a "burning" one, and, although the Government will probably stand aloof in its corporate capacity, the Opposition are pretty sure to endeavour to make party capital out of the controversy. Theoretically, there may be little to say in favour of continuing this *octroi*. It is a tax on a raw material used both in manufactures and

for household purposes, and is, therefore, entirely indefensible from a purely fiscal point of view. But the weight of argument bears altogether in the other direction when the impost is regarded as a source of revenue. Public improvements must go on in the future as they have done in the past, or London will be left all behind in the sharp competition among European capitals for pleasure-seeking visitors. If, therefore, the dues were done away with, the sum now raised by them, and expended on public improvements, would have to be obtained by increasing the rates. Inasmuch, then, as the amount is 450,000*l.* per annum, the householder would have to pay between 3*d.* and 4*d.* in the pound extra rating for the benefit of getting his coals five per cent. cheaper. But in the case of the poorer classes, who buy by the hundredweight or half-hundredweight, there would be no equivalent at all. Their landlords would raise their rents to recoup themselves for having to pay higher rates, but the coalman would not lower the prices of his black diamonds for fractions of a ton. Who, then, would benefit from the change? Those who are most strenuously clamouring for it—the gas companies, the water companies, certain East End manufacturers, and, above all, the coal-trade. Practically, the ratepayers of London would present these industries with nearly half-a-million a year, without deriving any advantage in return. The gas and water companies would, it is true, have to pay back a part of their gains in increased rating, but to the coal-owners and pitmen of the North there would be no drawback whatever. Nor do they make any secret of their intention to appropriate the godsend; they openly avow their purpose of dividing it among themselves to the last farthing.

**GENERAL BOULANGER.**—During the last hundred years France has gone through so many political convulsions, and has benefited so little by successive changes, that every genuine well-wisher to the country must desire that the Government which is in existence should continue to exist. Louis Philippe was presumably self-seeking and ignoble, yet, if he had been suffered to continue on the throne, his descendants would have governed France at least as well as she is now governed. The Second Empire was founded on bloodshed and corruption, yet if the people had loyally supported Napoleon in the hour of disaster they would have got far better terms from Germany, and have probably by this time had an Emperor ruling under Constitutional limitations. For the same reason, too, we desire that the Third Republic should go on, if only on the ground that it has already gone on for a good many years. Just because it has never commanded much popular enthusiasm, and has many determined enemies, its prolonged existence affords some promise of future endurance. The scandals arising out of the Wilson case may possibly have lessened its chances of stability, but in reality they rather affect the ex-President and his *entourage* than the Republican form of Government. The chief defect of the Third Republic hitherto is that, with a single exception, it has produced no man who has won considerable popularity. In some countries this does not matter. Switzerland flourishes without conspicuous statesmen, and the Presidents of the United States usually lose their importance as soon as their term of office ceases. But the French love a commanding personality, and no doubt General Boulanger's popularity was a good deal due to the fact that he was such a contrast to President Grévy, who was personally as inconspicuous as a snail in its shell. The General's popularity still continues, as is shown by the votes given him at the recent elections, though he neither was, nor could be, a candidate. Nor will this public esteem be lessened by the formal disclaimer which he has just seen fit to issue. Nevertheless, provided France is not involved in war, President Carnot need not fear his rival, if he continues as he began, showing himself constantly in public, entertaining freely, and interesting himself personally in all matters in which the mass of his fellow-countrymen are interested.

**LONG SPEECHES.**—The other day Mr. Howarth complained bitterly in the *Times* of the extraordinary length of most of the speeches now delivered in the House of Commons. This is a subject on which we ourselves have often had something to say, and it is one that is likely in the near future to attract a good deal of attention. The House of Commons, which might be a splendid instrument for the transaction of business, has for years found it hard to get through its work, and talkativeness is, undoubtedly, one of the principal causes of the paralysis which has overtaken it. If a member has any real contribution to make to the consideration of a subject, no one grudges him the time that may be necessary for the explanation of his ideas. But how many of those who take part in debates say anything that is worth saying? Take, for instance, the recent debate on the right of public meeting. Did any one understand the subject better after the debate than he did before? Might not all that was of any value in the discussion have been easily and advantageously compressed into a single newspaper column? Except in rare cases there is not the slightest need for elaborate orations on any of the subjects that usually come before Parliament. They are so thoroughly debated on platforms and in the Press, that by the time they are brought before the House of Commons it is almost impossible for ordinary men to throw fresh

light upon them. The aim of members should be to state concisely and accurately the results of careful reflection on questions they have specially studied. This may seem a comparatively humble part to play, but the country sends representatives to Westminster to do solid work, not to provide them with opportunities of gratifying childish vanity.

**DIVES ON SUNDAY.**—It is not a new story, by any means; most middle-aged people can recall times and seasons when lamentations about the wickedness of high jinks on Sundays filled the air. Perhaps the evil has become more prominent during the last few years; "fast" people rather like to shock their neighbours' feelings; it is a sort of protest against respectability. But although there may be more publicity, we doubt whether, in proportion to the increased number of wealthy residents in London, Sunday desecration is more common than it used to be. The main difference is that Dives does things openly which he used to do covertly. This change shows itself in many other amusements of the rich besides those to which they addict themselves on Sunday. The highest in the land frequent music-halls, run racehorses in their own names, bet on pigeon massacres, even interview prize-fighters, without the slightest attempt at secrecy. Whether this be an improvement or the reverse is open to argument, but the fact is so, beyond question, and it largely helps to account for the apparent increase of Sunday amusements among the well-to-do. In the case of London, another consideration is the much larger number of foreigners who make London their head-quarters both for business and pleasure. When the Orleans Club was at its zenith it might have been pretty safely estimated that this alien element made up one half of the Sunday gatherings. And has not the famous Star and Garter at Richmond been compared on a fine Sunday afternoon to the Tower of Babel after the confusion of tongues? To the casual spectator, Jews, Greeks, Levantines, Turks, Armenians, and the rest of the strangers within our gates, present much the same appearance as well-dressed Englishmen, and if they pass Sunday in the way they have been accustomed to pass it in their own countries, John Bull gets saddled with the blame. On the whole, the Upper House of Convocation showed sound discretion by declining to put forth an official protest. That, we fear, would have only provided mirth for the scoffer.

**TRUSTEES.**—It is to be hoped that Lord Herschell's Bill for relieving trustees of some of their liabilities will become law, for at present they are a very ill-used body of persons. The law regards the delegation of his rights by the *cestui que trust*, or beneficiary, with such jealousy that it fences the unfortunate person or persons who have undertaken this unthankful office with so many restrictions (some of which have become intolerable with the alteration of circumstances), and have hedged round any breach of these rigid rules with so many pains and penalties, that people are very shy of undertaking the duties of trusteeship, all the more as the law forbids any remuneration being paid for the work and responsibility. As a matter of fact, men only become trustees for their immediate kinsfolk, or for friends in whom they take a special interest. Space forbids us here from examining consecutively the several clauses of Lord Herschell's measure. A few, however, may be mentioned. Henceforward a trustee, instead of being compelled to transact in person business relating to the trust, may employ a duly-qualified agent; and he may purchase property or advance money on mortgage upon the report of a surveyor who does not necessarily live in the neighbourhood where the property is situated. Under the existing law, made when travelling was slow and difficult, he must employ a local man, irrespective of his merits. Then at present a trustee is forbidden, except at his own risk, to advance more than two-thirds of the value of agricultural land, or more than one-half the value of any other kind of property. Such restricted terms will not suit modern borrowers, and therefore Lord Herschell's Bill relieves him from liability for damage, provided he has shown reasonable care and diligence, and has acted under the advice of a properly-qualified surveyor. Finally, the Statute of Limitations is applied to Trust property, the present rule being that no alleged fault of administration is voided by efflux of time. These are, after all, but small mercies, but they are worth having, and therefore we hope the Bill will pass. But might it not be advisable, while the subject is before Parliament, to devise a scheme for appointing a Public Trustee to whom every one may resort? At present the Court of Chancery assumes this function when a trustee is incompetent or dishonest. Many persons would willingly accept a lower rate of interest on their property in return for the regularity and certainty of a State Trusteeship.

**SIR JAMES PAGET'S ADDRESS.**—The students who attend the University Extension Lectures in London are lucky in hearing many a wise word at their annual meetings. Last year they heard from Mr. Morley a most admirable address on the advantages of literary study; this year Sir James Paget has spoken to them not less vigorously and suggestively on the advantages of the study of science. There was nothing, of course, very novel in the substance of Sir James's remarks. The subject has been so often dealt with by men of the highest order of intellect that wholly new ideas about



it are not to be expected even from the most eminent investigators. But the lecturer contrived to show with remarkable lucidity, and in an extremely interesting way, how much may be done by the study of science to develop the power of observation, to foster accurate habits of thought, and to open enduring sources of intellectual interest and pleasure. No one who listened to him could doubt, when he concluded, that he had made out his case for science as a subject which ought to have a high place in every reasonable scheme of education. It goes without saying that Literature must not be displaced, and it ought also to go without saying that Art should be so far taught as to secure for young people practical familiarity with some of the leading principles of design. But there are many reasons why, at the earliest stages of education, the elementary study of science should be associated with the elementary study of Art and Literature. Almost all boys and girls are interested in certain orders of natural facts, and by trying to train them to observe and to think for themselves good teachers may often awaken the intelligence of children who are supposed to be dull and backward. What is urgently wanted is that schoolmasters and schoolmistresses shall exercise a quickening influence on their scholars; and this they can do effectually only by studying and encouraging the aptitudes which Nature herself has made most prominent in young minds.

**THE MILITARY POLICE IN BURMAH.**—Our new dependency in the East seems doomed to oscillate between the frying-pan and the fire. After we had dethroned and deported the unillustrious Thee Baw, the dacoits took charge of the whole country outside our cantonments, and made the unhappy villagers regret the disappearance of their despot. Feeling that this called in question our honour and humanity, we imported many thousand stalwart Punjaubis, and set them against the dacoits with excellent results. Now, however, that the power of the robber-bands is broken, the Punjaubi policeman displays some of the characteristics of the dacoit. Regarding himself as the monarch of all he surveys, he throws discipline to the winds, practises looting with a free hand, and conducts himself generally as a Thee Baw *in petto*. When there is any fighting to be done, he does it loyally and effectually; he is, by nature, "a wonderfully efficient man-slaying machine;" and this sort of work, therefore, comes naturally to him. But in peace-times he is apt, like other policemen of the military type, to lord it over the civilian population, and to make them pay, in meal and malt, for being protected by such a hero. Would he behave better if, as proposed, the Burmese police force were more largely officered with Europeans? It would largely depend upon the class from whom these officers were drawn. If from the army, they would bring military habits and military instincts with them to their new work, and the constabulary would assuredly become a purely military organisation in everything but name. We should imagine that the Uncovenanted Civil Service could supply exactly the sort of Europeans required—men well posted in police duties, acquainted with native character, and accustomed to exercise authority. Whatever is to be done should be done at once. It would be awkward, to say the least of it, were these fierce Punjaubis to get the bit between their teeth, and play pranks like those of the Janissaries and the Mamelukes.

**EARLY CLOSING.**—In the colony of Victoria a Bill for closing compulsorily all shops at 8 P.M. passed without serious opposition, nor have we since heard complaints of inconvenience arising from it. In a new country, however, where nobody except the lazy and the drunken need be unprosperous, and where the climate conduces to pleasure-seeking and the *dolce far niente*, the struggle for existence is less severe than in this murky metropolis of ours. At all events, a good deal of opposition appears to be aroused by Sir John Lubbock's Bill, which proposes an eight o'clock closure, Saturdays excepted. Personally we are in favour of it, and we believe in their hearts most of the small shop-keepers also desire it. These people, whether employers or employed, have no love for the long hours of duty which they now endure, and they also know that the profit on their takings after 8 P.M. very often does not pay for the extra gas consumed. Nevertheless, they keep their shops open, because they know that if they close some greedy neighbour will get the custom which they might have had. But few of them will complain if the closing is made compulsory, and applied to everybody. When, however, we say "everybody," two possible limitations occur—the tobacconists and the publicans. If the tobacconists are allowed later hours, they should be forbidden to sell any article which does not pertain to their regular calling. As for the publicans, why is it necessary that they should all keep open till midnight? There are already far more of them than are needed for any legitimate drinking purposes. If half of them were closed every evening at eight—the other half taking their turn on the following day—a great boon would be conferred on barmen and barmaids; and the opportunities for wasting money in unnecessary drink would be much lessened.

**RECENT MOVEMENTS IN INDIA.**—While in India, Sir W. Hunter did much admirable work, and now that he is settled in England we may expect from him service of almost equal value. Few Englishmen have his wide knowledge of Indian

affairs, and he has a remarkable power of setting forth clearly and impressively the conclusions to which he has been led by observation and study. Last week we commented on a striking lecture he had given on the conditions of the progress of Christianity among our Indian fellow-subjects, and now we may call attention to an instructive address, delivered the other day at the annual meeting of the National Indian Association, on what he called "recent movements in India." His views on the subject with which he dealt, although not exactly optimistic, were more favourable than those we are accustomed to hear from some prominent Anglo-Indians. Speaking of the results due to the labours of the late Educational Commission, Sir W. Hunter said that while in 1880, the year before the Commission sat, there had not been 2,000,000 people in India known to be under instruction, two years after the Commission had met the number had risen to 3,500,000. There is now a good system of Board Schools, and Sir W. Hunter is of opinion that sooner or later it will cover the whole of India, and that popular education will be practically managed by the local representatives of the people themselves. Of the political movements, the essential object of which is to secure a larger share of power for the natives, he had nothing to say that would not be satisfactory to the best representatives of native opinion. He warned Indian reformers that they must dismiss from their minds the methods of English party politics, but he has evidently no fear that the Imperial Government would suffer by making some generous concessions in response to the demand for self-government. The social movements of India, which for the present relate chiefly to questions connected with the position of women, Sir W. Hunter believes to be beyond the direct control of the State; but he thinks that they are making satisfactory progress. Many members of the Brahmin caste, which supplies the intellectual leaders of the people, are, he says, opposed to the marriage of young girls and favourable to the re-marriage of widows; and these liberal-minded Brahmins are supported by large numbers in the lower castes. The whole fabric of native society is being profoundly affected by the influence of Western ideas; and it is satisfactory to learn from so high an authority that there is a good chance of the changes, which have become inevitable, being safely effected through the steady growth of enlightened opinion.

**DECENTRALISATION OF RELIEF.**—The experiment at Paddington in decentralising charitable relief seems to have answered admirably. Lord Randolph Churchill—to whom the idea was largely owing—was able to show in his interesting speech on the subject that a large amount of good had been done in Paddington at a minimum of expense. He also demonstrated that the new system has the farther advantage of separating the sheep from the goats—the deserving from the undeserving. In a comparatively small locality, it is possible to ascertain the real condition of applicants for assistance. The professional "unemployed," the workhouse *habitué*, the charlatan who poses as a broken-down tradesman—these and their like dare not come whining to a Committee composed of residents in their own locality. But when charity is administered on a grand scale from some central office, and embraces the whole Metropolis, every impostor rushes, lying tale in mouth, to have a share in the pickings. Yet although decentralisation is an infinitely better principle to work on than centralisation, there are cases in which its application would have to be accommodated to local exigencies. At Paddington, which contains a large wealthy population as well as many poor, it was easy to raise 1,200*l.* as a relief fund; had double the amount been needed, it would have been forthcoming. But at the other end of London, there are densely populated areas where a tenth of the sum could not be raised. For these districts, therefore, a general fund will always be required at times of distress. But the distributing organisation should always be exclusively local, on the same model as that at Paddington. This would ensure, at all events, some protection against fraud and imposture, while the co-operation of laymen with the clergy might, perhaps, save the latter from being victimised by pious Jeremy Diddlers. It is necessary, on these occasions, to infuse a good deal of serpentine wisdom into that dove-like guilelessness which often characterises curates when new to parish work.

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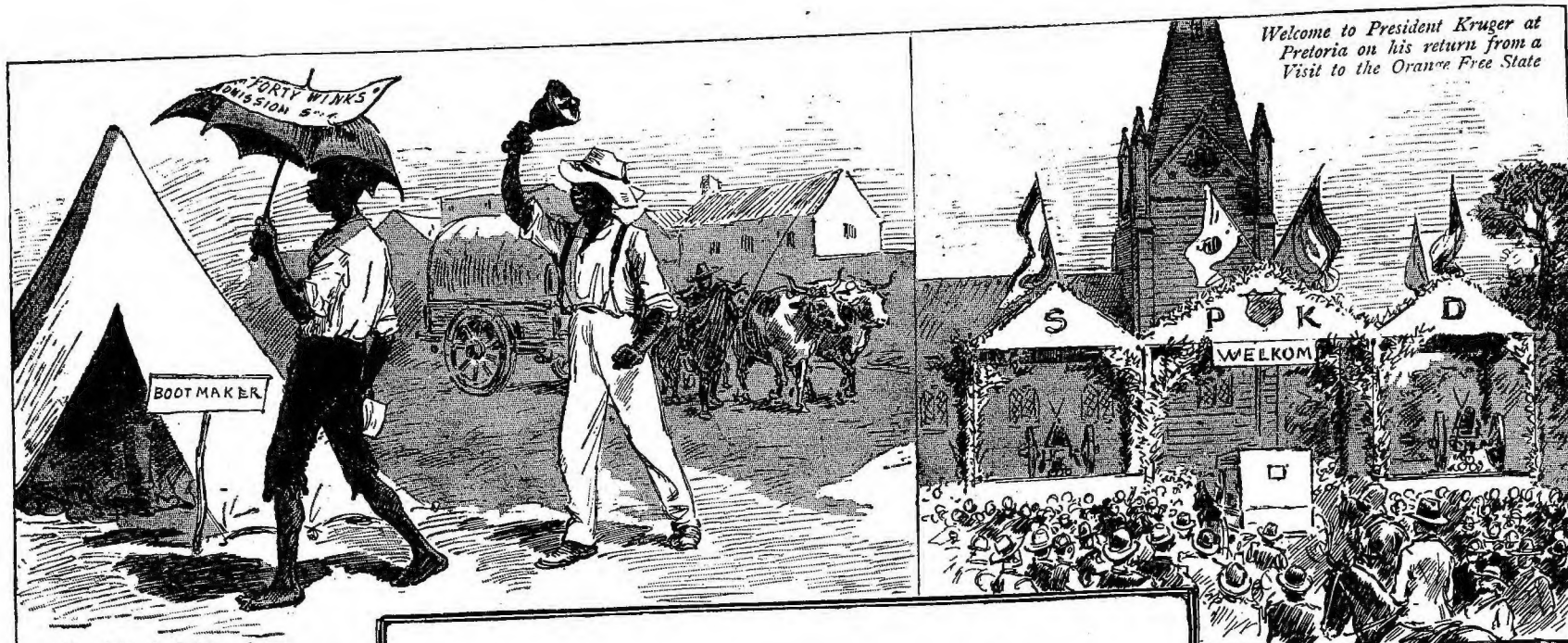
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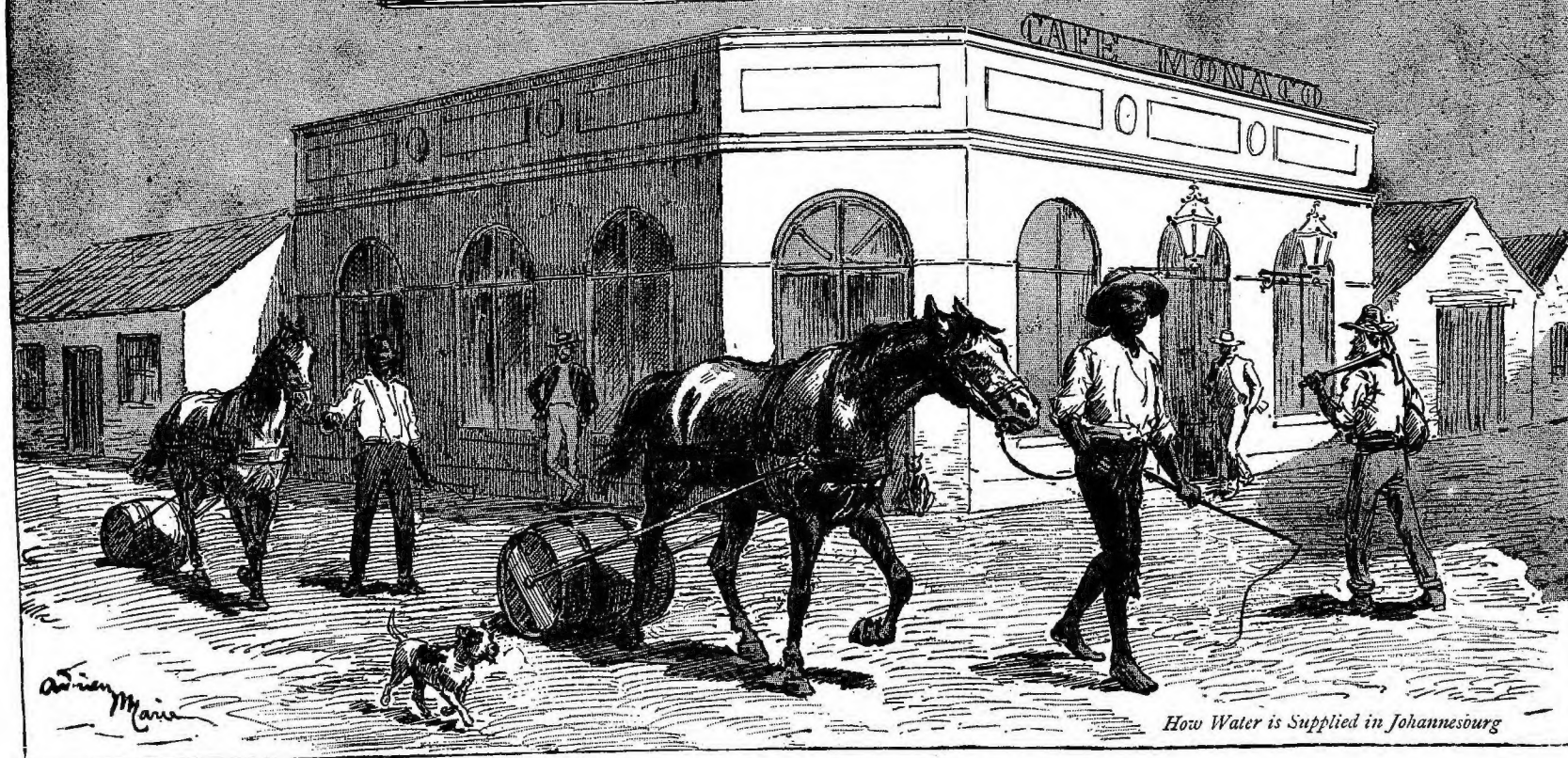


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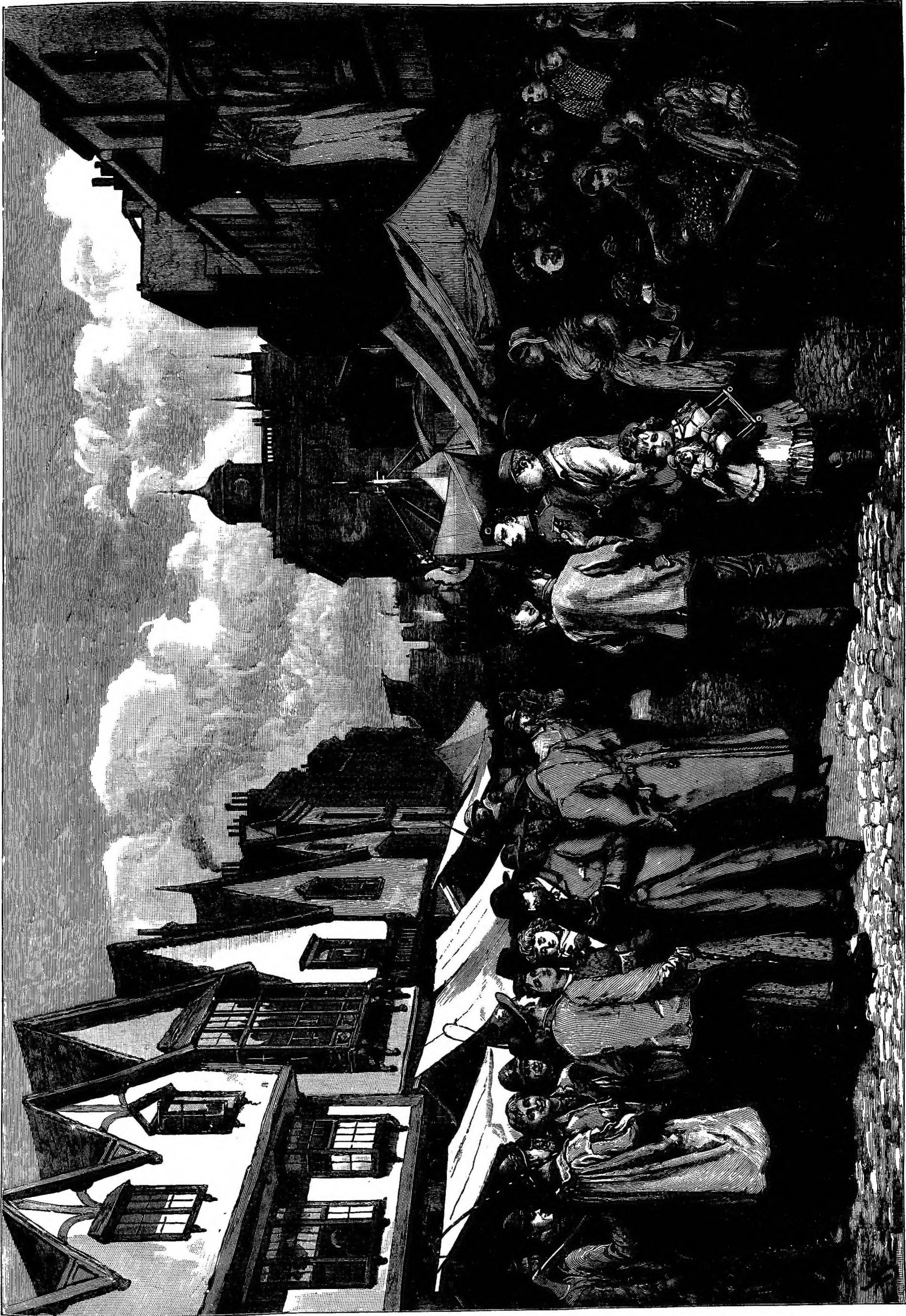
A Lady of Colour on the Way to the

Kimberley Races



How Water is Supplied in Johannesburg





AN ENGLISH STATUTE FAIR







On Monday, more than three weeks after the meeting of Parliament, the real business of the Session was approached. The Army Estimates were set down for Committee, and, allured by the pleasing prospect that existed throughout last week, Mr. W. H. Smith would be allowed to go into committee on the Army Estimates, and that Thursday would be free for taking up the Navy Estimates. But in this case it turned out that, whilst Mr. W. H. Smith proposed, Lord Randolph Churchill disposed. By many signs it has been made known that the noble lord is dissatisfied with the system of national defence, more particularly in relation to the Army. That being so, there was no particular reason why he should not have delivered his speech on Monday night, and permitted the customary vote for men to be taken, reserving for Committee detailed criticism. But that was a simple, business-like plan, that did not commend itself to Lord Randolph Churchill. It was arranged that the sitting should be occupied by captains and colonels, and that at the close Lord Randolph should step in, move the adjournment, and resume the debate on Thursday, with all the advantage of elaborate preparation and strained expectation. This intention was communicated to Mr. Smith before the House met on Monday, and knowing the hopelessness of showing fight he at once surrendered, announcing that the original programme must be abandoned, that the debate on the Army Estimates would be resumed on Thursday, and the Navy Estimates projected into the following week.

The debate which occupied Monday night was carried on for the most part in an almost empty House. But it was remarkable for one or two things. In the first place the regular Opposition conspicuously abstained from taking part in the attack on the Government, for which their own supporters supplied an apparently inexhaustible reserve. Hon. members rose both from above and below the gangway in the Ministerial camp in support of the demand formulated by Sir Walter Barttelot for a Royal Commission to inquire into the Military and Naval Services. This attempt to drag the Navy into a debate narrowly limited by the belongings of the Army was another curious feature of the debate. It was part of Lord Randolph Churchill's Plan of Campaign against the Treasury Bench to bring in Lord Charles Beresford. The Speaker interposed several times, with peremptory command to limit the debate to army matters. But Lord Charles Beresford, though pulled up once or twice, managed to get off a smart, effective speech, which, by exception, had something like a full audience. Lord Randolph Churchill sat silent and watchful in his place all night, and in due time moved the adjournment of the debate, resuming it on Thursday, when Sir W. Barttelot's amendment was further pressed.

On Tuesday the House returned to consideration of the Procedure Rules. As mentioned last week, the exhilarating speed with which business has gone forward in the opening weeks of the session carried the House right through the rules as they were submitted by the Government. When the House met on Tuesday, it was invited to consider the closing sentences of Rule 13, and last. But beyond this stretch a number of new rules proposed by private members, and with consideration of these the House was occupied in quiet business-like fashion throughout Wednesday.



**POLITICAL ITEMS.**—Mr. Gladstone has replied in characteristic fashion to a suggestion from a Scotch political organisation, that he should utilise for the promotion of his Irish policy what is described as "the rapidly-spreading demand in Scotland for Home Rule" there, which, he is gently reminded, has as yet received no encouragement from him. His answer to all this is the following choice specimen of epistolary Gladstonese:—"I have on various occasions explained myself as to the position of Scotland under the Act of Union, to the effect that, in my opinion, it will now be very carefully considered by the Scottish people, and will be treated in such a manner as they on full consideration desire."—At a dinner of the Oxford University Home Rule League, presided over by Professor Freeman, the Marquis of Ripon set an example which other Separatist orators might, on similar occasions, follow with advantage. Instead of reiterating the usual stale platitudes and sophisms, he mercifully intimated that he would not enter into any of the general arguments for Home Rule, because all present were convinced Home Rulers.—Lord John Manners's succession to the Dukedom of Rutland will cause a vacancy in the representation of East Leicestershire, for which, at the General Election last year, he was returned without opposition. In all probability he will be succeeded in the House of Commons by his eldest son, Mr. Henry Manners, who is Lord Salisbury's principal private secretary.—The Earl of March has, for private reasons, resigned his seat for South-West Sussex, for which, when returned in 1885, he defeated the Liberal candidate by 2,590 votes, and was re-elected last year without opposition. The Conservatives of the division have accepted as their candidate Lord Walter Gordon Lennox, Lord March's brother, and second private secretary to Lord Salisbury.—Another English county seat is vacant by the death of Mr. Yeo (referred to in our "Obituary"), who in 1885 was returned for West Glamorganshire by a majority of 2,457 over the Conservative candidate, and last year was re-elected unopposed.—Viscount Wolmer, M.P., eldest son of Lord Selborne, has been appointed Chief Whip to the Liberal Unionist Parliamentary party.

**THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY** received on Tuesday an influential deputation of Parliamentary and other representatives of the chief ports of the United Kingdom, introduced by Lord Hartington, to urge the loss sustained by these ports through the exemption from harbour dues of the material shipped for the construction of railways in India. After being addressed on the subject by Lord Hartington, Sir George Elliot, and other gentlemen, Mr. W. H. Smith promised a careful consideration of their statements by the Government, but sought to minimise the alleged grievance by pointing out that if the Indian Government did not undertake the construction of railways in India the interests represented by the deputation would not be benefited, since no individual or commercial associations would undertake the work, and consequently, no material being sent out, the receipts from harbour-dues would remain just as they are.

**LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL** presided at a meeting of the Conference which originated the movement in Paddington to assist the unemployed resident in that borough. He referred with satisfaction to several statements in the report, especially to that which showed that out of 840l. expended by the committee, only 40l. had been given in relief unconnected with work of one kind or another. He acknowledged the co-operation of the Vestry in finding work for the unemployed, and referred gratefully to the liberality of Mr. R. Melville Bearcroft, who made himself responsible for the rent of a piece of land, and for the outlay on materials in converting it into a recreation-ground, thus allowing the money voted for by the committee to be expended on wages to the unemployed. Of 639 applicants for employment, only 41 were found ineligible, and 217 were aided by having their tools, clothing, &c., redeemed; 134 persons were passed for work at the vestry, 193 for work at the recreation-ground, and about the same number for needlework.

**MR. WILFRID BLUNT** was released from Kilmainham gaol on Tuesday, having completed his term of three months' imprisonment. He received a laudatory address from one of the Dublin branches of the National League, to which he made a very brief reply.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Lord Herschell has consented to act as Chairman of the Royal Commission of inquiry into the charges made against the Metropolitan Board of Works.—A welcome and well-merited tribute to science in the person of one of its most distinguished cultivators has been the selection of Professor Huxley by the electing trustees of the British Museum to fill the vacancy in their body caused by the death of the late Mr. Beresford Hope.—Rather more than 3,000l. has been received for the Grand Theatre Relief Fund, and of this 1,800l. odd have been distributed in relief. The remainder will be invested as a fund for the relief of sufferers by fires in metropolitan places of public amusement.—Nearly 80,000l. of personality has been left by the late Mr. George Godwin, architect, and editor of the *Builder*. He has bequeathed sums varying from 100l. to 200l. to various benevolent institutions, architectural, artistic, and literary.

**THE DUKE OF RUTLAND** died at Belvoir on Saturday, after an illness of a few weeks, in his seventy-third year. In his twenty-second year, as Marquis of Granby, he was elected Conservative M.P. for Stamford, which he represented for fifteen years, becoming in 1852 M.P. for North Leicestershire, and retaining that seat until his accession to the dukedom in 1857. A staunch Protectionist and Tory of the old school, he remained throughout life faithful to his creed, supporting Protection long after it had been abandoned by the Conservative leaders, and protesting against the Conservative Reform Bill of 1867, as modified before it reached the House of Lords, and the later measure of 1884. He was much esteemed by his neighbours and his tenantry.

**OUR OBITUARY** records the death, in her eighty-eighth year, of Mrs. Procter, widow of Mr. B. W. Procter, better known as Barry Cornwall, the lyricist and dramatist, after whose death there continued to gather round her a large circle of friends, comprising such celebrities as Mr. Robert Browning and the late Lord Houghton; in his seventy-fifth year, of Sir Richard Brooke, seventh Baronet; in his sixty-ninth year, of Lieutenant-General Thomas Lightfoot, who served with much distinction in India during the Mutiny; in his fifty-sixth year, of Mr. Frank A. Yeo, since 1885 Gladstonian M.P. for West Glamorganshire, twice Mayor of Swansea, and joint-founder of the firm of Cory, Yeo, and Co., colliery proprietors and patent fuel manufacturers; in his eighty-sixth year, of the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kildare; of the Venerable P. R. Atkinson, Canon of Winchester and Archdeacon of Surrey, who was ordained more than thirty years ago; in his fifty-sixth year, of the Rev. Frederick H. Sutton, Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral; in his 57th year, of the Rev. John Graves, Her Majesty's Chaplain in Ordinary at Kensington Palace; in his eighty-first year, of Mr. Thomas Tate, a mathematician and scientist of considerable reputation, author of many popular educational works, scientific and mathematical, and of others on applied science, published in conjunction with Sir William Fairbairn, whom he assisted in experiments and researches during the construction of the Conway and Menai Tubular Bridge; in his sixty-sixth year, of Mr. Norman Macbeth, R.S.A., the Scotch portrait-painter, father of Mr. R. W. Macbeth, A.R.A.; in his hundred-and-fifth year, of Mr. Pattison Jolly, probably the oldest printer in the world, who served his time with Sir Walter Scott's *protégés* the Ballantynes of Edinburgh, and who for half-a-century afterwards was a printer in Dublin; and in his sixty-seventh year, of Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key, eminent for his skill in applying science to the wants of the Navy. After serving with distinction in both hemispheres, he was charged in various important official positions, among them that of Director-General of Naval Ordnance, with the great development of the iron plate and the heavy gun for naval purposes. One of his subsequent appointments was in 1876 to the chief command on the North American and West Indian station. In 1879 he became Principal Naval Lord of the Admiralty, retaining that office under two successive administrations, and in 1882 was made a G.C.B. for his services in the Egyptian expedition of that year. In 1886 he was placed on the retired list of Admirals.



**THE new panorama**—a cycloramic picture of the Falls of Niagara by MM. Philippoteaux and Schulz—was inspected by a numerous and distinguished company of invited guests on Monday. It is a marvellous piece of illusion, and is in many respects more remarkable than the battle scene dioramas of the same artists. "Niagara in London," which is under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, promises to prove one of the most attractive of metropolitan sights. It is in York Street, Westminster, within a stone's throw of the St. James's Park Station of the District Railway.

**Mrs. John Billington**, the actress, who is one of the best lady elocutionists on our stage, has started classes for instruction in elocution and stage business.

Another resolute effort is to be made to render the **NOVELTY** in Great Queen Street a popular theatre. Mr. George Giddens is to be the manager in association with Mr. T. G. Warren, with whose farce, entitled *Nita's First*, the new management will commence their reign.

**Messrs. Gatti's** extensive changes at the **ADELPHI** will include the substitution of electricity for gas. By securing a supply of power from several small instead of one large engine, they will render a sudden total failure of illumination in the house an impossibility. This will enable them to dispense altogether both with gas and oil lamps.

**Mrs. Bernard Beere** is so prosperous with *Ariane* at the **OPERA COMIQUE** that she counts on going on with this performance till August next, when Mr. F. J. Harris will resume the management of this house with comic operas.

Mr. Ohnet has at last dramatised his novel "La Grand Marnière." Mr. Coghlan, however, has been before him. His four-act drama called *Enemies*, in which Mrs. Langtry, Mr. Fernandez, and the author played so admirably at the **PRINCE OF WALES's** a few seasons ago, was a version of the same story.

**M. Coquelin** made his appearance at the **ROYALTY** on Monday in M. Octave Feuillet's *Chamillac*. The play was unfavourably criticised on its production at the Théâtre Français two years ago, on account of its rather purposeless story. It was felt to be dull on Monday night, but the acting of M. Coquelin redeemed it in great measure. Such, at least, is the general verdict of the critical.

The next romantic drama at the **ADELPHI** will be the work of Messrs. Pettitt and Grundy, and will bear the title of *Union Jack*. This sounds like a resuscitation of the now almost extinct T. P. Cooke nautical drama. It is not likely to be produced before the autumn—*The Bells of Haslemere*, which has just passed its two hundredth representation, being still in great favour.

**Mr. Cellier**, who is now in Australia, has completed his new comic opera, which is to take the place of the popular *Dorothy* at the **PRINCE OF WALES's** about the end of May. Its subject is an old Elizabethan story; its title *Tabitha* or *Dorcas*, unless some preferable name shall in the mean time have suggested itself.



**MADAME PATTI** is writing her autobiography, which will be published simultaneously in London and Paris.

**MISS LOUISA M. ALCOTT**, the American writer, authoress of "Little Women," &c., died on Tuesday at the age of fifty-five.

**M. DE BRAZZA** has returned to Paris from the Congo in a very weak state of health; his youngest brother, M. Jacques de Brazza, died at Rome last week of fever.

**THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD** hails from Germany, and is a farm hand in the little village of Hutta, near Gnesen (Posen). His name is Wapniarek, and his certificate of birth bears the date of March, 1764. He was recently brought into Court as a witness, but owing to his "somewhat impaired memory," as the papers state, "his deposition could not be taken."

**"WAR ON A WHITE SHEET."**—Mr. Frederick Villiers on Monday evening delivered his successful lecture, bearing the above title, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Hinde Street, Manchester Square. General Sir W. Olpherts took the chair, and among other distinguished officers present, were Sir Gerald Graham, General Cookworthy, General Pritchard, and Sir Henry Keppel.

**"FROSTBITTEN EELS."**—With reference to the paragraph on this subject in our issue last week, Mr. John Spencer, mast maker, of Whitby, writes to say that about February 27th, 1855, he was off Beachy Head, in a vessel called the *Bonafide*, when the top of the water was covered with eels, some dead and some alive, so that they loaded their boats with them. There were a lot of French fishing-boats about at the time, but no English vessel except the *Bonafide*, which hailed from Whitby.

**AN ARTFUL DECEPTION** has been practised on the Government officials in the Punjab. A reward having been offered for wolves' heads, the natives have manufactured an article which has hitherto passed as the real thing. They stuffed the heads and bodies of jackals with straw until the animals attained the size and similitude of wolves. The skins were then taken to the local Kutchery. According to the *Times of India* it took a naturalist, plus a comparison with the real wolf, to detect the fraud.

**THE FAMOUS GLACIAL PALACE** of the Empress Catherine has just found its counterpart at the Aquarium of St. Petersburg. It contains three spacious rooms, and is made of hewn blocks of ice; the bed and bedroom furniture are all of the same material. In the drawing-room the ice fireplace is filled with logs of ice, while the smoke from a paraffin stove escapes by a large ice-shaft. Outside, an ice-railing surrounds the building, and statues in ice adorn the front. As the winter is severe, it is expected that the house will not melt before April; it has cost about 500l.

**SOME VALUABLE ELIZABETHAN PAPERS** have been discovered at Stratford-on-Avon. An old chamber in the ancient Guildhall, the passage to which has been blocked for many years, was found to contain thousands of old documents scattered over the floor, some being so rotten that the writing is almost obliterated. The more important of them range from the time of Queen Elizabeth to that of Queen Anne, although a few date from 1576. They have been removed to a place of safety, and a careful examination of them will be made, with the hope that something relating to the life of Shakespeare may be found among them.

**THE INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION** in Vienna was opened on Saturday last by the Archduke Charles Louis and the Archduchess Maria Theresa. The Queen's water-colours are shown in an octagon room by themselves. There are twenty water-colour drawings by Menzel. Mr. Herkomer's portrait of Miss Grant attracted much attention. Germans, Italians, Spaniards, and Swedes are all well represented. The Künstlerhaus has been enlarged for this Jubilee Exhibition, and on the ground floor the spacious courtyard has been turned into a number of rooms surrounding a domed hall in which sculpture alone is shown. The electric light not being ready, the building was not open to the public until the present week.

**THE MILD HINDOO** is not above practising the confidence trick upon unsophisticated provincials. An old Mahomedan woman recently arrived at Calcutta from Patna, and was met by a man who gave the names of her relations at Patna to inspire confidence. He then drew from his pocket a piece of pin-paper, and showing her the filigree work on it, said it was a cheque for a thousand rupees, which he would leave with her if she would give him 500 rupees until the bank opened. The woman made over the amount, and he disappeared with it, and has not since been seen. The woman on applying to the magistrate was asked to give the name of the swindler, but she could not, and consequently could get no redress. It is not surprising that we are told that "she left the Court cursing the culprit."

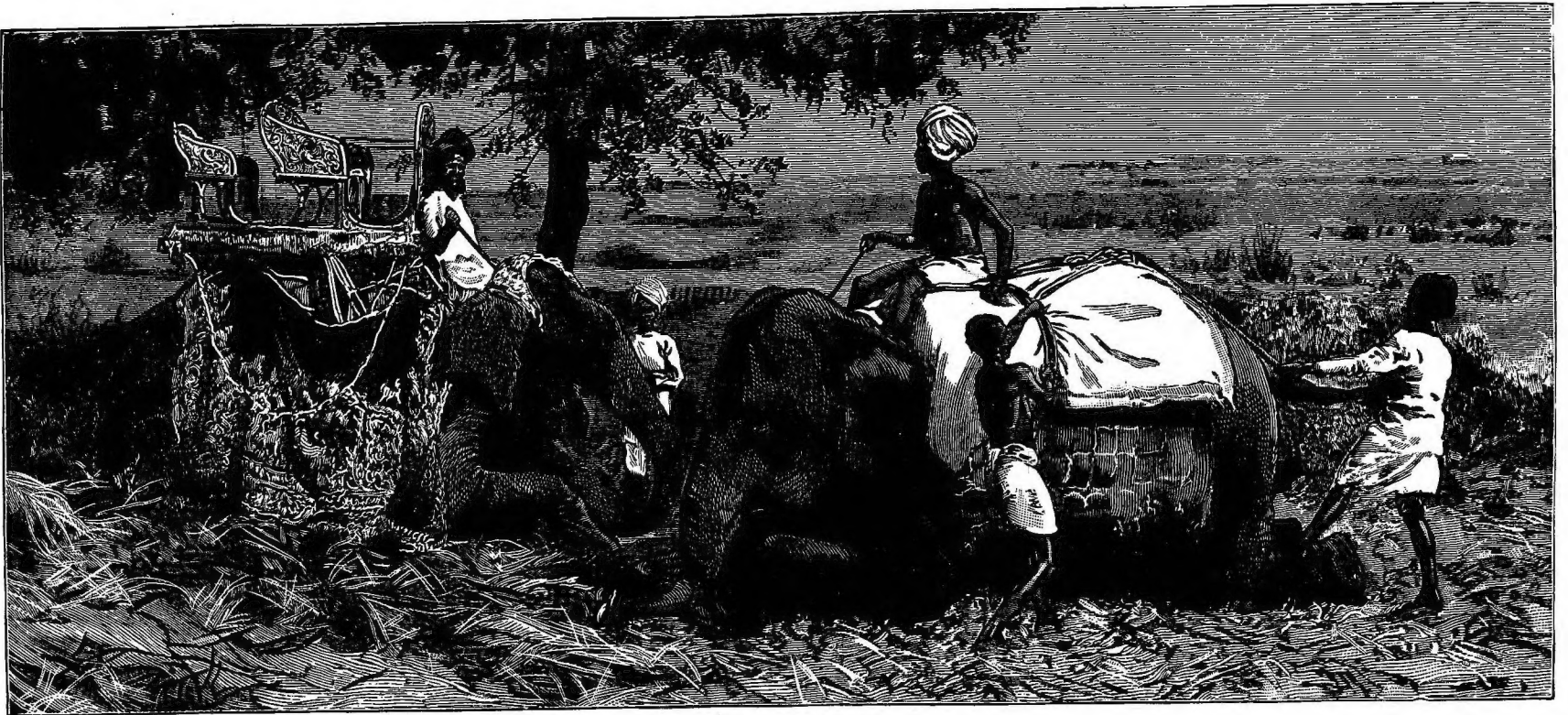
**THE NEW GALLERIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM** containing the glass and ceramic collections and the Chinese and Japanese drawings, including a selection from the collection of Mr. W. Anderson, the author of the well-known "Pictorial Arts of Japan," and which was bought by the trustees in 1881, are now open. The new wing consists of two large and spacious galleries, well lighted from above by skylights; and attached to them is a library of art works, water-colour drawings, pictures, and books of reference, with tables and accommodation for students, who will be permitted to study and make copies upon similar terms to those relating to the reading-room. The new block of buildings is on the east side of the Museum, and will be called "White Wing," in memory of the founder, Mr. William White, a successful barrister.

**THE FORM OF THE PROPOSED ARMADA MEMORIAL**, to be placed on Plymouth Hoe, has now been settled, and the design of Mr. Herbert A. Gribble, of South Kensington (the architect of the Brompton Oratory), has been adopted. The design consists of a granite column surmounted by a figure of Britannia, with the shield of three crosses, a banner surmounted with a cross in her left hand, and in her right hand a sword. Below are twelve wreaths of laurels, and in the shaft the medallions of some of the leading characters of the time. The panel of the base will have a bronze tablet illustrating the destruction of the Spanish Fleet, coupled with the inscription, "He blew with His wind, and they were scattered." On each side of this bas-relief are statues, one representing the old Viking of the sea ready for action, and the other Vigilance watching the tactics of our foes. The central armament will be the unveiled Arms of England as used at the period, surmounted by the crown of Queen Elizabeth. It is estimated that the cost of the shaft will be 1,000l., and it is hoped that the figures, medallions, and other ornaments may be presented by private persons, some promises having already been made towards this object. The Plymouth Committee have named July 19th, the day on which the Spanish Armada was first sighted off the English coast, as the first day of their demonstration. The programme has not yet been decided upon, but it will probably include historical processions and tableaux, marine pageants, an exhibition of Armada relics and pictures with other objects of interest, the presentation of a Commemoration Medal and other mementos to the school-children, and further features.

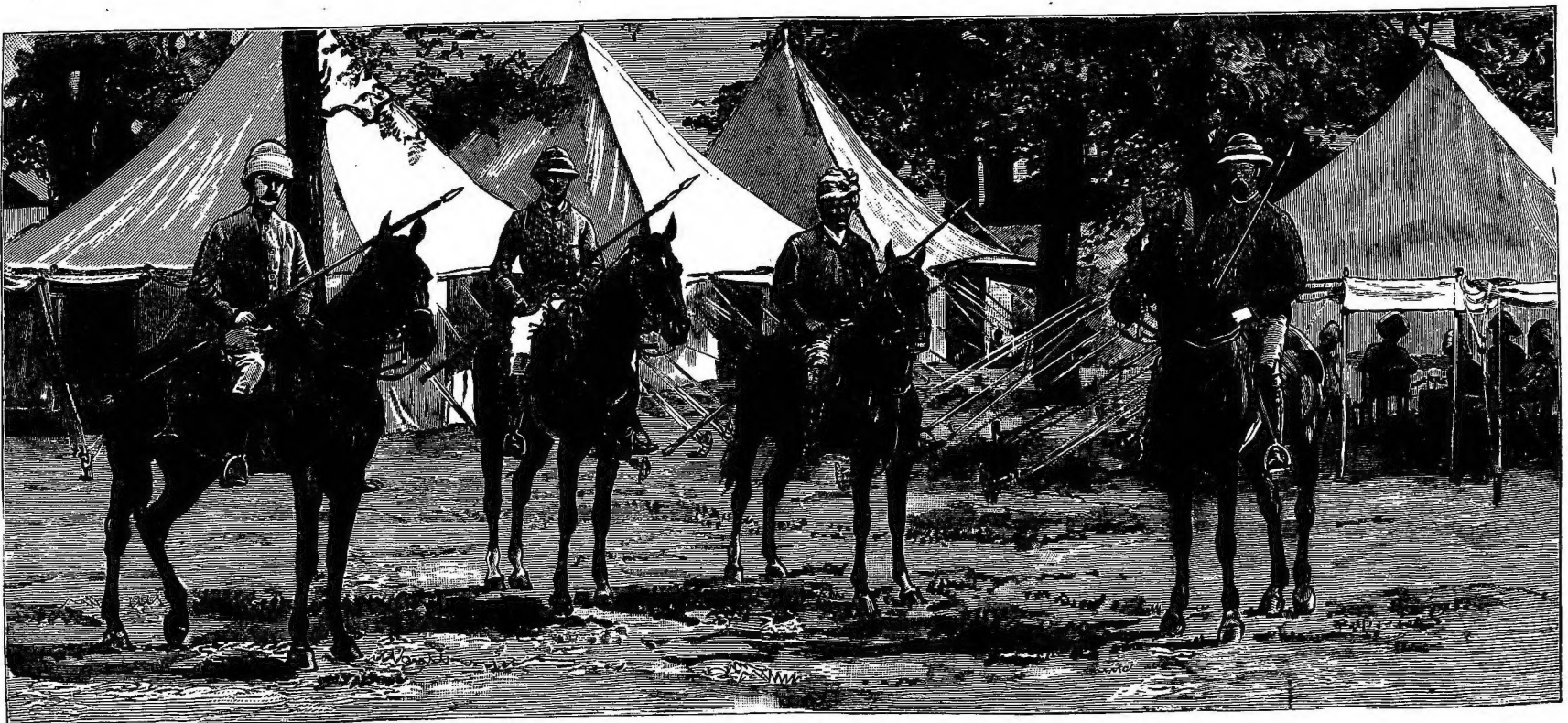




IN THE CAMP LINES



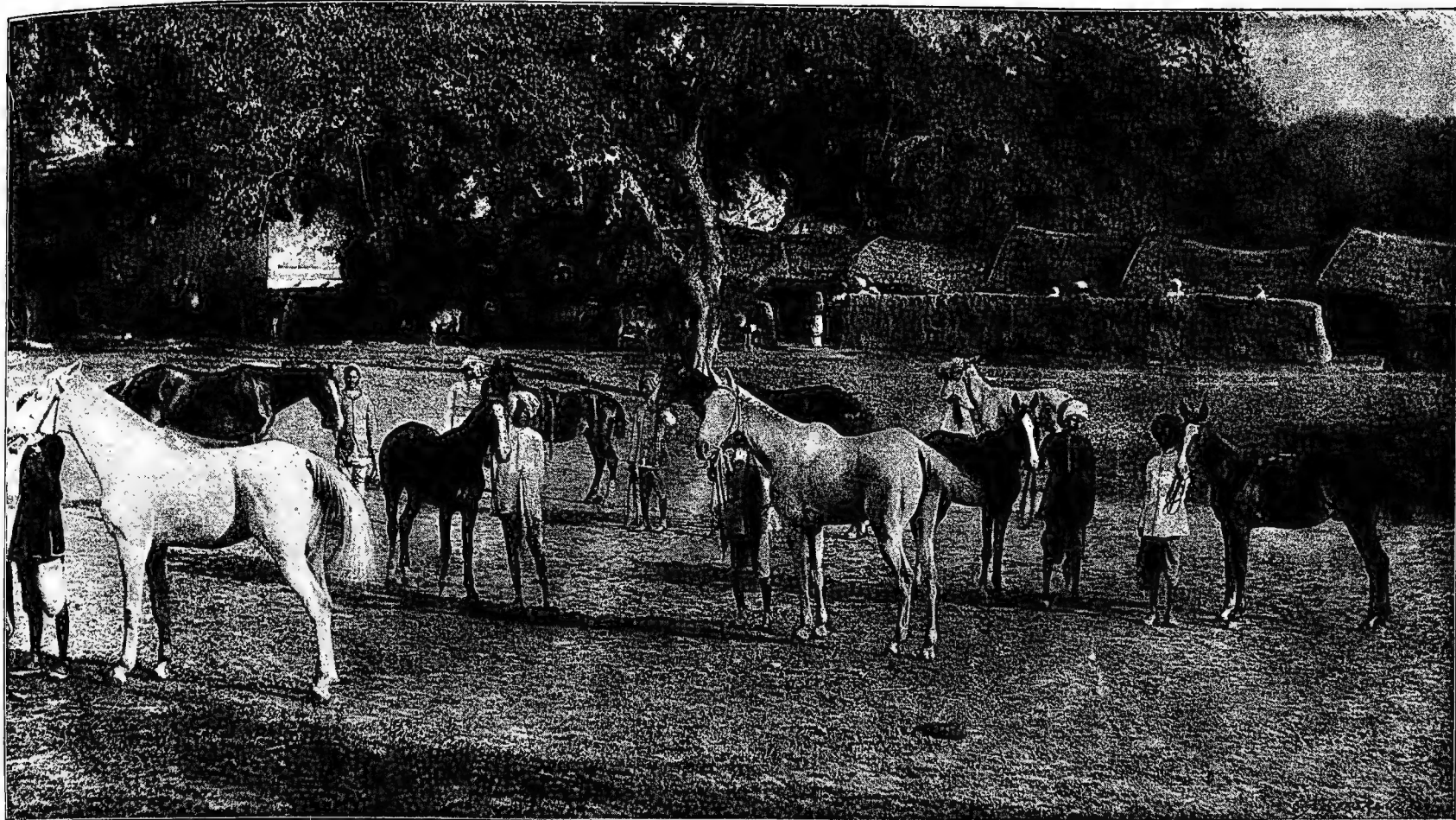
PREPARING FOR THE HUNT



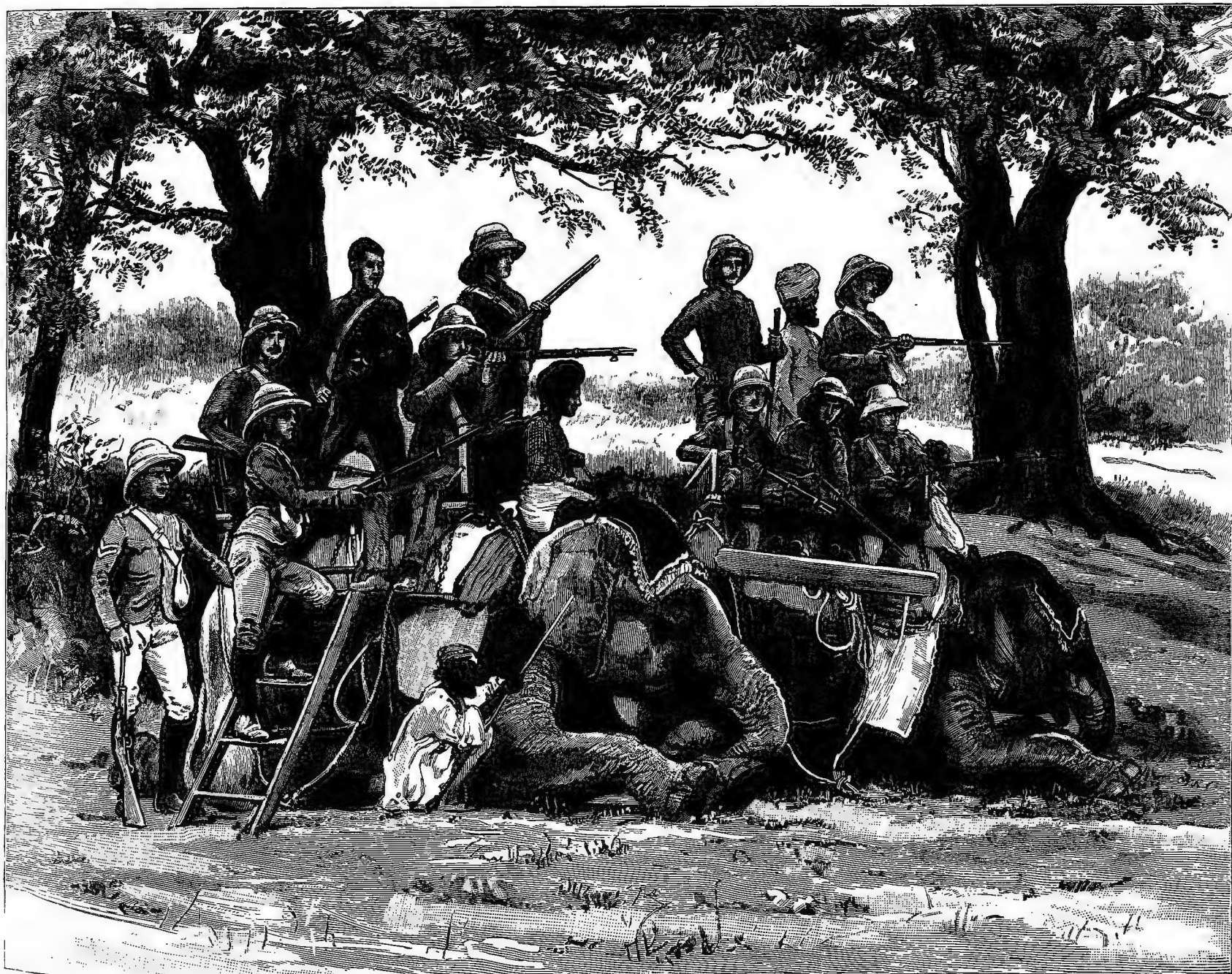
THE FINAL HEAT

COMPETITION FOR THE MUTTRA PIG-STICK





GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMP



SOME OF THE BEATERS

CUP, NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, INDIA





**TURKEY** has acceded to Russia's request that the Sultan as Suzerain of Bulgaria should proclaim Prince Ferdinand's position illegal with a view to securing his deposition, and on Thursday telegraphed to the Bulgarian Government that, as the Prince's election had not received the sanction of the Great Powers, as required by the Berlin Treaty, his presence at the head of a Principality, the vassal of Turkey, is illegal, and contrary to treaties. The Porte had been evidently waiting to see if the Powers could not come to some arrangement among themselves as to what is definitively to be done with that unfortunate State. Negotiations to this effect have certainly been going on, and it is now affirmed that Russia has revealed to Austria, Italy, and Great Britain her views as to what should be done after Prince Ferdinand has been removed, so that the above Powers had made no objection to the Porte making the wished-for protest. Russia is in a very conciliatory mood just now, and her "official" journals had remarked upon the likelihood of Russia, Germany, and France being joined by Austria, Italy, and England in their representations to the Porte. Count Herbert Bismarck's visit to England, also, was generally considered to have some bearing upon the matter, while Count Kalnoky's recent conferences with the Austrian Emperor were interpreted as a sign that active negotiations of an important nature were in progress. As for the Bulgarians, they by no means relish the prospect of another constitutional crisis and change of ruler, although it is now said that Prince Ferdinand is by no means so popular as official reports have made him out to be. The Sofia Government, forestalling any communication on the part of the Porte, had begged the Ottoman Government to afford its support to the maintenance of the present order of things in the Principality, and had pointed out that the responsibility of preserving order in Bulgaria compelled the Bulgarian Government to declare that it would be obliged to reject any eventual communication from the Porte which would be in the least likely to disturb the present tranquil situation in Bulgaria. Indeed, impartial observers in all countries are remarking that Bulgaria is very orderly and peaceable under the present régime, and that if Russia really desired the welfare of the Bulgarians she could not do better than leave them alone. The fact of the matter is, that Bulgaria is disposed to be too quiet and orderly under her present ruler for Russia's ultimate purpose, which is to make Bulgaria a continual source of ferment in the Balkan peninsula, so as to give Russia a plausible plea for interference. For this a far more ambitious and enterprising ruler is needed than Prince Ferdinand, who shows a much greater disposition to organise the autonomy of Bulgaria than to make inroads into his neighbours' territory.

**GERMANY** is still absorbed in the news from San Remo of the Crown Prince's condition, and the general anxiety was still further heightened by the indisposition of the Emperor, who has had a return of his old malady, which has compelled his physicians to resort to morphia. The Crown Prince appears to be gaining strength, and has several times appeared on the balcony of the Villa Zirio. Professor Waldeyer has made a careful examination of the particles discharged from the Prince's throat, and has forwarded a report to Berlin—where the fact that it is kept secret is looked upon as a bad sign. The statements that Sir Morell Mackenzie and his German colleagues are completely at variance, and that the relations between them have become seriously strained, have now been officially denied. A note in the *Official Gazette*, signed by the six doctors in attendance, states that no difference exists between them "with regard to the nature and diagnosis of the malady," that "the uniform and responsible guidance of the treatment continues now, as before the operation, in the hands of Sir Morell Mackenzie." The note also states that the local disturbances in and around the larynx have not materially changed, and that his strength and appetite are satisfactory. Upon the "exact nature" of the disease, about which the doctors do not differ, the note is significantly silent. Prince William spent several days with his father, and it is said that he bore a letter from the Emperor urging the Crown Prince to return to Berlin. Meanwhile, it is authoritatively stated that Prince William has been empowered—should occasion arise—to sign Royal decrees and ordinances, and he is now to be attended by General Wittich, whose duties will be to advise the young Prince on military matters, and by two Councillors—one of whom will be Professor Gneist—who will report to him on State affairs.

**IN FRANCE** the severe sentence on M. Wilson has excited much surprise, but it is generally considered that it will certainly be reversed on appeal. M. Wilson was condemned to two years' imprisonment, a fine of 120*l.*, and the loss of civil rights for five years; Ribadeau to eight months', Dubreuil to four months', and Hébert to one month's imprisonment, while Madame Rattazzi was acquitted altogether. The judgment dwelt with great severity upon the disgrace which M. Wilson had brought upon his high position, and "almost upon the nation itself." There is little other news of outside interest. The Chamber has been discussing Budget items, and General Boulanger, in a letter to the Minister of War referring to his having been voted for at the seven by-elections, has taken opportunity to declare that "My express desire, in view of the position I hold, and especially of the times we are going through, is to devote myself exclusively to my military duties." He therefore asks the Minister to publish this letter, in which he concludes by begging his friends "not to throw away on me suffrages that I cannot accept." PARIS has been enjoying the milder weather, and laughing over a new piece at the Vaudeville, *Surprises du Divorce*, a three-act comedy, by MM. Alexandre Bisson and Anthony Mars, of a very pronounced Palais Royal flavour. At this last theatre there is a new vaudeville, *Les Noces de Mademoiselle Gamache*, by MM. Hippolyte Raymond and Maurice Ordonneau.

**IN ITALY** there have been a succession of terrible avalanches. Several Alpine villages have been overwhelmed with snow, and there has been much loss of life, more than two hundred bodies having been dug out. The Alpine troops with the Carabineers have been working untiringly to rescue the sufferers. On the Swiss side of the Alps there have also been several similar disasters, and two avalanches have fallen on the famous Hospice of St. Bernard. The church is almost entirely buried in the snow, but fortunately no loss of life appears to have occurred. To turn again to Italy, the news from Massowah states that the Abyssinians have been concentrating their forces at Gura, Asmara, and Kasen. The King and Ras Aloola have been at Debaroa, and an attack in force is shortly expected. Indeed on Sunday fighting actually began, and some Italian skirmishers exchanged shots with Abyssinian scouts. A band of Abyssinians also was observed to be near the Wells of Tata, and the Regina Margherita Fort, which protects the Wells, opened fire at long range, to prevent the enemy from getting water. The Abyssinians, however, speedily fled, without waiting for further hostilities.

**IN INDIA** the chief topic is the expedition to Sikkim to expel the Tibetan garrison from Lingtu, for, in spite of all remonstrances, the Rajah of Sikkim remains contumacious, and the Tibetan troops refuse to retire from their fortified positions. It

has been thought advisable, therefore, to call things by their right names, and to convert the so-called military road-making expedition into a formally constituted Sikkim Field Force, under the command of Colonel Graham, with Captain Travers as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General. The orders are to occupy Lingtu if the Thibetans are still there by March 15th, and, while in no way crossing the Thibetan frontier, to effectively guard all strategic points on the Sikkim border, so as to prevent any attempt by the Thibetans to effect a successful diversion by raids or otherwise. The Thibetans, on their side, have not been idle, and have collected a force beyond the Jelapla Pass, and are reported to have assembled another large body in the Donkyla Pass. The Viceroy will endeavour to obtain a personal interview with the Rajah as a last effort to maintain peace, but should that potentate continue obstinate he will in all probability be deposed.

The situation in **BURMA** still remains very unsettled, and consequently Sir George White will retain the command of the troops for another year. No separate field army will be maintained, but the constitution of the force will be little changed, either as regards its discipline or its state of preparation for active service—a step which has been found necessary owing to the fact that the pacification of the province has not progressed so rapidly as was anticipated. Although all the large dacoit bands have been broken up and the principal leaders slain, the country is still infested with small gangs, and as the disarmament of the Burmans is being carried out, they must be afforded all necessary protection by the Government. It appears that the police force consists of Punjabees whose fighting qualities leave nothing to be desired, but who show a tendency to violence committed by them not only in the outlying districts, but in Rangoon itself. This want of discipline is attributed to the paucity of British officers attached to the force. Captain St. John Michell's exploring expedition into Burma has returned to Assam, and reports that an excellent route exists to the Irrawaddy from the Brahmaputra, 400 miles long, and fit for a railway or a trunk road. Great hardships were endured during the journey, and at one time the party were in great danger of starvation, as the villagers refused to furnish supplies. Human sacrifices prevailed in all the hill villages.

There has been some severe fighting in **EGYPT**, where, at midnight on Saturday, the rebels before Suakim began firing upon the town, and occupied a position in force on the site of Fort Hudson, about a thousand yards from H Redoubt. An attempt was made to dislodge them with the mounted corps, and two companies of Egyptian and one of black troops, with two hundred friendlies, assisted by the fire from the forts and H.M.S. *Dolphin* and *Albacore*. Rebel reinforcements, however, arrived and our troops retired, upon which the enemy led by their mounted sheikhs made a furious charge, killing Colonel Tapp in command of the 3rd Battalion and five men. The Arabs fought very stubbornly, and the firing continued up to sunset. The Egyptian forces were commanded by Colonel Shakespear Bey, and all the English officers in garrison took part in the affair, our total casualties being Colonel Tapp and eight men killed, and fourteen men wounded. The Arabs suffered very severely, the Sheikh Mahomed Fai and other chieftains of note being killed. They abandoned their entrenchments during Sunday night, probably returning to Osman Digma's quarters at Handoub.

Mr. Chamberlain left the **UNITED STATES** on his return to England on Saturday, but before leaving made an eloquent and exhaustive speech at a banquet of the New York Canadian Club. In this he dwelt upon the difficulties which were encountered in reconciling the contending views and conflicting interests of the United States and Canada, and announced that the result of these labours is now submitted "not to the impassioned prejudices of partisans, but to the calm, sober judgment of common sense and reason, and above all to the friendly feelings of the people of both countries." Mr. Chamberlain remarked that he had seen the treaty denounced as a surrender both by Americans and Canadians, and then declared that "there has been no surrender at all on either side of anything which national honour and national interests demanded that we should maintain. I will say that in this treaty both sides have substantially gained what they contended for; that the only concessions that have been made are concessions which honourable men will gladly tender if they are endeavouring to settle as between friends, and are not endeavouring to gain an unfair advantage over opponents." Mr. Chamberlain then recapitulated the chief items of the treaty, which we summarised last week, and concluded by referring to the words of the late General Grant, written by him when almost on his death-bed, "England and the United States of America are natural allies, and ought always to be the best of friends." That friendship, continued Mr. Chamberlain, is important to the interests of both nations. It is dictated by our common origin, by the ties of blood and history, by our traditions, by all that connects us. What says the American poet?—

Thicker than water, in one ill  
Through centuries of story  
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still  
We share with you its good and ill,  
Its shadow and its glory.

Mr. Chamberlain's views were heartily endorsed by Mr. Hewitt, the Mayor of New York, who characterised the Treaty as having been concluded by "Mr. Secretary Bayard, a statesman without fear and reproach," and approved by President Cleveland, "who has given the world evidence of a conscientious belief in the principles of justice."

**IN AUSTRIA** the Emperor has appointed the Prince of Wales Honorary Colonel to the 12th Hussars, and the *Neue Freie Presse* significantly remarks that the last British Colonels were George IV. and the Duke of Wellington appointed in 1814 and 1818, at a time when there was a close alliance between Austria and England. In **SPAIN** irrepressible Señor Zorilla has published another revolutionary manifesto, demanding the restoration of the liberties of the Spanish people and the principles of the Constitution of 1869. The manifesto promises all sorts of civil and military reforms if the Spaniards will only establish a Republic.—In **ROUMANIA** there has been a Ministerial crisis, and Prince Ghika has undertaken to form a new Ministry with the co-operation of M. Bratiano, the retiring Premier.



**COURT** circles this week have been chiefly occupied with the arrangements connected with the Silver Wedding Commemoration of the Prince and Princess of Wales. At the close of last week the Queen, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, visited the Empress Eugénie at Farnborough. Leaving the Castle on Saturday afternoon, Her Majesty proceeded to the Mausoleum in Farnborough Park, being received by the Empress Eugénie, and, after placing wreaths near the tombs of the Emperor Napoleon and Prince Louis Napoleon, the Royal party drove to the residence of the Empress, returning to Windsor soon after five o'clock. In the evening the Bishop of Manchester,

Major Lord Arthur Somerset, and Colonel Gascoigne dined with the Queen. On Sunday Her Majesty and the Royal Family attended Divine Service in the Private Chapel; the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Earl and Countess Kenmare and Sir Peter Lumsden dined with the Queen on Monday. On Thursday Her Majesty, with Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, were to leave Windsor and come to town, and next day would hold a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace. The Royal party would not return to Windsor until late to-night (Saturday), as Her Majesty was to dine at Marlborough House with the Prince and Princess of Wales to celebrate their Silver Wedding. The Queen will arrive at Florence on the morning of the 23rd inst., and will reside there until 16th April.

The Prince of Wales returned to London on Tuesday morning, having left Marseilles yesterday (Friday) week, and travelled by the *train de luxe* to Paris, where he lunched with Lord Lytton on Monday. The Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, subsequently dining with the Gentlemen-at-Arms at their mess in the Palace; and will hold an additional Levée on behalf of Her Majesty on Saturday, the 17th inst. The Prince, with Prince Albert Victor, went to the Haymarket Theatre on Tuesday. On Tuesday the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark arrived in London to be present at the Silver Wedding festivities, including the family dinner and ball held at Marlborough House to-day (Saturday). Prince George of Wales also arrived in London on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess have received numerous valuable presents on the occasion of their Silver Wedding from nearly all the crowned heads of Europe, from the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, and from all classes of society.—The Mayor of Windsor has requested the inhabitants to decorate and illuminate the town to-night (Saturday).

Princess Christian will shortly open an Exhibition of Irish lace, old and new, in Wigmore Street, the Princess having contributed some fine specimens.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught were present each day at the Poona Sky races held last month, and inspected the Bombay Volunteer Artillery a few days subsequently. The Duke was also at the Masonic Ball at Bombay on the 10th ult.—Princess Henry of Battenberg will open the Grand Bazaar Français, to be held on 13th, 14th, 15th March, in the Kensington Town Hall in aid of the unendowed French Protestant Charities in London.—The Queen of Sweden and Norway drives out daily, and on Saturday visited Canford, the Dorsetshire residence of Lord and Lady Wimborne.—The wedding of Prince Oscar and Miss Munck is definitely fixed for the 15th inst. at 12.30 P.M.—The Crown Prince of Austria, who has been suffering from slight inflammation of the eyes, will visit the Queen on the 17th inst. and remain about ten days.



**THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.**—It seems an extraordinary fact that—apart from a few pianoforte marches, polkas, and other ephemeral pieces—the Silver Wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales will be allowed to pass without a single effort to celebrate it by an important musical composition. *Entrepreneurs* ransack the calendar to discover death and birthday anniversaries in order to give point to their programmes. But the Silver Wedding passes without a sign. We believe—and we have reason to believe—that the neglect is purely the result of the fact that concert-givers have unwittingly overlooked the date. Costly preparations it would, of course, have been unwise to make. Were the state of matters at San Remo to justify the worst prophecies, amusements would for the time be deserted, and the season would temporarily collapse. At the Crystal Palace, however—very tardily, that is to say, on May 5th—there will be a Silver Wedding *fête*, and if all go well the Prince and Princess of Wales will attend it. But here another difficulty arises, in that so far as we are aware no great composer has written any Silver Wedding music suitable for a large chorus such as will be gathered on the Handel orchestra. The trouble will probably be solved by the announcement of a mixed programme, in which Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise* should figure as chief work.

**END OF THE LONDON SYMPHONY SEASON.**—The second season of the London Symphony concerts terminated on Tuesday night, and contrary to previous reports the series will it seems be resumed in November. First in the programme of Tuesday was Mr. Cowen's Fifth Symphony, produced by Dr. Richter last year. The work is not the composer's best. The prettiness of the *allegretto* is of course undoubted, but the slow movement, though it improves on second hearing, is diffuse, and the *finale* feeble. Mr. Cowen conducted. At the same concert Liszt's *Tasso*, perhaps the most artistic and dramatic of all this composer's symphonic poems, was revived, and the Siegfried "Death March" and the "Walkyrie's Ride" closed the programme. Mr. Henschel has made considerable progress this season, and his enterprise is particularly to be commended. He has given a hearing to Mr. Hamish McCunn, one of the most promising of the younger school of British composers, and has produced Brahms' double concerto, which excited great interest; and Wagner's Juvenile Symphony, which proved an icy failure.

**MADAME SCHUMANN.**—The interest in the appearances of this distinguished pianist seems to have increased rather than abated. In order to secure unreserved places at the Saturday Popular Concert, a certain number of enthusiasts bade defiance to the weather, and assembled at the doors of St. James's Hall shortly after eight o'clock in the morning, having to wait six hours before the doors opened, and seven before the performance commenced. They were accorded all the reward that was possible in listening to one of the finest performances of the *Etudes Symphoniques* that even Madame Schumann had ever given. In the music of her husband Clara Schumann has ever been at her greatest, and her rendering of this favourite work, which of late years she has rarely played, was truly astonishing for a veteran of sixty-eight. Again and again was she called to the platform, with the vain hope that she would give an *encore* piece. But the effort she had made amply sufficed to her for one concert, and the great pianist wisely declined to play again. Madame Norman Néruda was the first violinist of the afternoon, and the programme opened with a remarkably fine performance of Schubert's Quintet in C, which, despite its extreme length, has now become one of the most popular of its composer's chamber works.—On Monday, when Madame Schumann again appeared at the Popular Concerts, there was once more an enormous audience. Her performance of three of the harpsichord pieces of Scarlatti recalled some of the triumphs of former days, when she was celebrated for her precise rendering of the classical works of the older repertory. But the programme also included a Schumann piece—that is to say, M.M. Joachim and Piatti, in a manner which the present generation are not likely to hear surpassed.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The large audience assembled at the Crystal Palace Concert on Saturday was, of course, collected mainly to hear Dr. Joachim. Brahms' new double Concerto had been promised, but Herr Haussmann was unable to fulfil his engagement, and accordingly the programme had to be altered. Dr. Joachim chose instead to play Brahms' violin Concerto, which was especially written for him, and, if not precisely the most interesting



violin concerto in the repertory, is nevertheless peculiarly associated with Dr. Joachim's name. He also took part with an American pupil, Miss Geraldine Morgan, in Bach's Concerto for two violins and an orchestra of strings. The young lady seems to be a promising violinist, but her talents cannot, of course, exactly be gauged until she attempts a solo. The Symphony was Beethoven's No. 2.

**THE BACH CHOIR.**—Why the Bach Choir, at one of the most important concerts of their brief season, should have scrupulously excluded from their programme the music of Bach we do not pretend to understand. However, the scheme was otherwise interesting, and at the next concert, in May, Bach's *High Mass*, with the revival of which the name of the Bach Choir is largely identified, will again be performed. At the recent concert the programme opened with one of the earliest of so-called English operas, Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas*, written just about two centuries ago for performance at a breaking-up party at a girls' school at "Chelsey." The work shows how greatly Purcell was in advance of his time, especially in indicating the germs of that declamatory recitative which it seems to replace the old-fashioned dialogue. The programme likewise included Professor Stanford's *Elegiac Ode*, a recently discovered *opera buffa* song, alleged to be by Beethoven, and Brahms' violin Concerto, played by Miss Marie Soldat, a pupil of Joachim, a protégé of Brahms, and a countrywoman of Madame Norman Néruda. The young lady seems to have enormous talent, but the musical critics almost unanimously, and, we think judiciously, have reserved their opinion of her capabilities until she plays better music.

**NOTES AND NEWS.**—Madame Patti, according to arrangements made down to the time of writing, was to sail on Thursday of this week from Lisbon for South America, where she will fulfil the highest-paid engagement on record. She will receive 1,200*l.* per performance, or 36,000*l.* minimum, plus one-half of the gross receipts over a certain sum. Madame Patti expects to sing at a concert in London next November, but the engagement is by no means certain.—Madame Minnie Hauk, who fractured her leg a month or two since, has now recovered, and is singing with success at Wiesbaden.—Béraud, an old French singer, and the teacher of Mdlle. Salla, died last week in Paris, aged seventy-three.—Sir Arthur Sullivan has received at Monte Carlo from Mr. Gilbert the first act of the new opera which will follow the forthcoming revival of *The Pirates of Penzance* at the Savoy.—It is stated that both Mr. Cowen and Mr. Mackenzie have new operas in contemplation.



**COURSING.**—After the longest postponement on record, the start for the Waterloo Cup was finally effected on Saturday. Herschell made a good beginning by easily defeating Miss Glendyne (who won in 1886 and divided with Bit of Fashion in 1885) in the first round, after a short course, due, probably, to the hare having only three legs. Gay City and Redvale were the most prominent dogs beaten in this round. In the first ties Herschell was again successful, but Greater Scot (who divided the Cup with him last year) was knocked out by Caterham Apostle. In the second ties the favourite scored a brilliant victory over Tullochgorum, but, in the third, his career was ended by Burnaby (after an undecided). This was Herschell's first defeat, he having previously won five and twenty consecutive courses. In the fourth ties, next day, Burnaby beat Dingwall, and Duke Macpherson, who, after Herschell's defeat had become favourite, defeated Caterham Apostle. Then, in the final, Burnaby defeated "The Duke," and won the Cup outright for Mr. Pilkington. The Plate was won by Winfarthing, and the Purse by Miss Glendyne.

**FOOTBALL.**—By way of a change, London was represented by a really good team on Saturday last, and consequently defeated the Associationists of Glasgow by three goals to none. Of the six matches at present played, Glasgow has won three, and London two, while one was left drawn. On the same day, Wales and Ireland met under both codes; Associationwise at Llanelly the Principality was successful as usual, scoring no less than eleven goals to none; but, at Dublin, the Irish Rugby Unionists turned the tables on their opponents to the tune of two goals and a try to nothing. In other Rugby matches Oxford University beat Blackheath, London Scottish defeated Bradford, and Richmond drew Middlesex Wanderers, while on Monday the Midland Counties defeated Surrey. Guy's again won the Inter-Hospital Association Cup, and for the second year in succession Aston Villa beat West Bromwich Albion in the final of the Birmingham Cup.

**CRICKET.**—Opinions are pretty evenly divided, it seems, among cricketers, regarding the advisability of adopting Mr. Ellison's proposed alteration of the "L.b.w." law. A plebiscite instituted by the *Sportsman* resulted in 1,100 odd voting for the amendment, 800 odd against it, and some 400 being in favour of applying the new rule only in first-class matches. Again, the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton is in favour of the proposed alteration, while Mr. H. Perkins, the secretary of the M.C.C., is against it.—In Australia, Mr. Vernon's Eleven did another good performance by beating the Anglo-Australian team. The Englishmen made 221 (Mr. A. E. Newton 54, and Peel 45) and 117 (Peel 38), while their opponents made 219 (Horan 67) in their first innings, but in their second, owing to the fine bowling of Attewell, who took seven wickets for 15 runs, could only total 32. Shrewsbury's team played a very even draw with Eighteen Sydney Juniors.

**ATHLETIC SPORTS.**—The National-Cross Country Championship was decided on Saturday, at Manchester. For the third year in succession, the Birchfield Harriers were successful, though the Salford Harriers, to which club Parry, the first man home, belongs, were very close up.—On Monday, the first portion of the Oxford University Sports was held. Good performances were done in the mile (in which Pollock-Hill defeated Cross), wide jump, won by F. W. Farrant (Hertford), with 21 ft. 10½ in., and quarter-mile (Le Maître, 51 secs.).—In the six days' walking match at the Aquarium, Scott, the New Zealander, was again successful, covering 307 miles to the 253 of Howes, whose feet troubled him very much.

**ROWING.**—Both the University Eights made their appearance on the tideway on Monday. Owing to various circumstances neither is very forward, but there is good material to work upon. Cambridge are favourites at present, 9 to 4 having been laid upon their chance; but the odds are not unlikely to shorten before the day of the race.—Wallace Ross has left for America, but announces his intention of returning to row Carr.

**BILLIARDS.**—In their spot-barred match last week, Peall beat White by 109; and an even closer finish was seen in the similar match between Sala and Dowland, wherein the former was successful by 13 points. This week Peall is endeavouring to give White 4,000 in 15,000, all in; while Roberts, playing spot-barred, is antagonising Mitchell, who is allowed 100 spot-strokes in a break.

**THE RING.**—Mitchell has been bound over to keep the peace against all Her Majesty's subjects, "and especially John L. Sullivan." It was rumoured, however, in the early part of the week, that the fight was to come off in France almost at once.

**CYCLING.**—Battensby won the six days' race at Newcastle.—Rowe won a tournament conducted upon the same track, but did not probably exhibit his real form.



MR. JOHN WESTLAKE, Q.C., of Trinity College, Cambridge, author of "A Treatise on International Law," a work of recognised authority, one of the founders and editors of the *Revue de Droit International*, published at Brussels, and Vice-President of the Institute of International Law, has been elected Whewell Professor of International Law at Cambridge, in succession to the late Sir Henry Maine.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION of the stringency of Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Act of 1883 has been given on the occasion of an application made to the Court of Appeal by Lord Colin Campbell. He was adjudged a bankrupt in consequence of his inability to pay the costs—nearly, 5,000*l.*—of his unsuccessful divorce suit against Lady Colin Campbell. He received an unconditional order of discharge; but the Registrar refused him the certificate to the effect that his bankruptcy was caused by misfortune unaccompanied by misconduct, and without such a certificate a discharged bankrupt is subjected to several civic disabilities, among them that of being disqualified for election to the House of Commons. Lord Colin appealing against this decision of the Registrar, the Court of Appeal have unanimously affirmed it. They held that "misfortune" was an adverse event over which its victim had no control, and could not by ordinary prudence have control. Lord Colin was master of the proceedings in the Divorce Court; and as the verdict, the result of those proceedings, was the cause of his bankruptcy, it could not be said that this was caused by misfortune without misconduct. His counsel asked leave to appeal to the House of Lords, and the Court promised to consider the application, which they were not at the moment prepared to grant.

MR. JUSTICE KEKEWICH, in the Chancery Division, has adjudicated on a chapel dispute, involving some rather nice questions respecting the status of Presbyterianism in England in the eighteenth century, and its relations to Independency. A deed executed in 1766 endowed an old chapel at Tooting (in which Daniel Defoe is said to have sometimes preached) as "a meeting house or place for Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian or Independent denomination." For more than a hundred years the chapel has been used by the Independents, or, as they are now called, Congregationalists. But the present pastor, Dr. Anderson, who when entering on his ministry in it was an Independent, has with the co-operation of many members of the Congregation obtained its admission into the fellowship of the Presbyterian Church of England. There were dissentients, however, from this course, and, after fruitless attempts at a compromise, the Treasurer of the Congregational Union, acting through the Attorney-General, asked the Chancery Division to order the execution of the deed of 1766, so as to prevent the transfer of the chapel to the Presbyterian Church of England, and this on the ground that at the date of the deed Presbyterians and Independents were practically synonymous, and that the actual Presbyterian Church of England in no way represents the English Presbyterians of the eighteenth century. The judge upheld this view of the plaintiff, and considered it to be established that English Presbyterianism as an ecclesiastical organisation gradually died out, or disappeared, during the eighteenth century, and had no active life until 1836. It was further clear, he said, that the rules of the actual Presbyterian Church of England are inconsistent with the rules of the Independents as they existed in the middle of the eighteenth century, as they had existed ever since, and as they exist now.



THE CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY has been prorogued until the 24th of April. At its last sitting the alleged growing desecration of Sunday, especially by the upper classes in London, was lengthily discussed in the Upper House. The Bishop of London expressed doubts as to the wisdom of recording against Sunday amusements a protest to which the House was powerless to give effect; though he thought it very wrong of the upper classes to desecrate Sunday, and a secular use of that day to be much more excusable in the case of the working classes, who had to toil unremittingly during the rest of the week. The Bishop of Winchester, while deploring the growing neglect of Sunday among all classes, spoke with disapproval of a Puritanical observance of the day. Ultimately a resolution was adopted recognising the relaxed observance of Sunday among the upper classes, with the increase of Sunday labour, and calling on the clergy and all others wielding influence not to suffer the Church and country to lose the benefits afforded by the rest and sanctity of the Christian Sunday.—The Secretary of the Working Men's Lord's Day Rest Association intimates that a People's League recently started in the Tower Hamlets to oppose the Sunday opening of the People's Palace had received the adhesion of 11,668 persons, nearly all of them residing in the Tower Hamlets within a walk of the Palace, and including members of every class of working men and women.

THE *Record*, commenting on the clerical address in favour of Home Rule sent to Mr. Gladstone, says that to call it a fiasco would feebly describe the fate of a document, which, after having been a month before the country, has succeeded in obtaining 243 signatures from a body of something like 24,000 clergy. It is not even as if the signatures gave the address a representative character. "The Evangelical party," the *Record* adds, "is, we are glad to see, very sparingly represented, and not a single well-known name appears. The High Church party is scarcely more prominent; a few busybodies and some quite irreproachable, but still unhappily obscure, clergy chiefly form its contribution to this list."

"LONDON OVER THE BORDER," the district lying in the angle of Essex between the Lea and the Thames, has now a population of 300,000, almost entirely of the poorer class. Its spiritual needs are fast outgrowing the Bishop of St. Alban's Fund, to explain the work of which in the metropolitan portion of his Diocese a meeting was held on Sunday in the Hall of New College, Oxford, the Warden presiding. Among the speakers were the Bishops of St. Alban's and Colchester, and the Rev. J. Buckley, Vicar of St. Luke's, Victoria Docks, who gave a graphic account of the work in his parish of 20,000 souls, one typical of a district which has claims on the community of a kind similar to those, now generally recognised, of East London proper.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Bishop of Liverpool has announced his intention of contributing 1,000*l.* to the Liverpool Cathedral Fund.—The elaborate memorial over the grave of Sir Bartle Frere in St. Paul's Cathedral has been formally made over to the guardianship of the Dean and Chapter by the Bishop of Salisbury, acting on behalf of the widow, children, and other kinsfolk of the distinguished deceased.—The Venerable Charles G. Edmunds, of Trinity College,

Oxford, Archdeacon of St. David's, has been appointed Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter.—The Dean and Chapter of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, have presented the Rev. R. Tahourdin, Minor Canon, to the Vicarage of Twickenham, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. H. F. Limpus.—The Devas Institute is the name of a new branch of the Oxford Mission in Bethnal Green, opened by some members of University College in commemoration of a former member of it, Mr. Joseph Devas, who was killed on the Alps in 1885, and who gave much time and labour to the establishment of a boys' club and night-school in Battersea.



## II.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for March has its cover rich in distinguished names. Mr. Swinburne opens the number with an "Ode to March." It may console some of the folk who have been snowed up, or suffered twinges of rheumatism to know that:—

Ere frost-flower and snow-blossom faded and fell, and the  
Splendour of winter had passed out of sight,  
The ways of the woodlands were fairer and stranger than  
Dreams that fulfil us in sleep with delight.

Still "March, master of winds," has almost more than justice done him in Mr. Swinburne's measures, which are as melodious and alliterative as ever. Cardinal Manning has an eloquent "Pleading for the Worthless." "Goodness will overcome evil," he says, "and kindness break the hardest of hearts."—"The Swarming of Men" is the title chosen by Mr. Leonard Courtney for a paper on movements of population in recent decades, and he draws from his subject advice as to successful conduct for the nation. He thinks that our immediate predecessors—that is to say, young men's grandfathers—were more loyal in admitting the rigour of the conditions of life, more courageous in rejecting indolent sentimentalities; they knew the severities of the rule of the Universe, and the penalties of neglecting to conform to it.—Mr. John Morley makes a highly interesting defence of himself in "A Few Words on French Revolutionary Models."—Besides, we may draw attention to two admirable and useful papers about "Life on Weekly Wages."

In the *Contemporary*, Mr. Gladstone appears with "Notes on the Irish Demand." One of his more remarkable arguments is, that the granting of Home Rule would tranquillise America, which suffers from the non-fusion of its Irish inhabitants with the rest of the population. For the rest the ex-Premier endeavours to controvert the historical reasoning contained in Lord Salisbury's Derby speech of last December.—Mr. Froude's "West Indies" is ably if satirically handled by Mr. Henry Drumkley; while no one is more capable, or better fitted by experience and special information, to do justice to "Garibaldi's Memoirs" than Mr. Karl Blind.—Mr. George W. Cable has an interesting paper on "The Negro Question in the United States," which gives a somewhat distressing picture of the relations between the two races of the Southern States.

Finding in the Conservative party of the present time what he calls "the temper of openness and moderation" Mr. Matthew Arnold, in the *National Review*, ventures to give it some advice about "Disestablishment in Wales." His thoughts run in the direction of concurrent endowment. Where Dissent is in overwhelming majority in any district he would give it the churches and the tithes. As to South Wales he has no doubt whatever that if Lord Cawdor and the Bishop of Landaff on the one part, Lord Aberdare and Mr. Henry Richard on the other, were commissioned to make an equitable division of the country into districts of the Presbyterian and of the Anglican form (the cathedrals being reserved to the Anglicans) so that establishment might follow that division, they could do it admirably, and to the full satisfaction of the Principality.—Of general interest, too, will be found Mrs. Henry Fawcett's answer to Professor Goldwin Smith's challenge, "Women's Suffrage: A Reply."—The Warden of Merton also supplies "Plain Facts about Ireland;" and the Hon. George W. Curzon writes on "A Purified British Senate."

Sir Charles Dilke, in the *Fortnightly*, adds a fifth paper to his series on "The British Army." He sketches his ideal of a British Army. Among the points he insists on are promotion by selection, the introduction of the German one-year volunteer system for the army, by which young men of good position may be able to do all the duties of the soldier, and live out of barracks, the restraint of social extravagance in officers, and so on. He does not see what the War Office would do with more men until they have organised for the field with all needful supplies the half million men who now bear arms. One proposal seems to call for serious attention. "The Volunteers should be liable to be called out for home defence whenever the two army corps were sent out of the United Kingdom." But then they should also be liberally provided with field artillery. Sir Charles gives it categorically as his opinion that we shall have to fight for our very existence before ten years are over, and carelessness—born of ignorant confidence—to take time by the forelock, he stigmatises as folly.—Professor Dowden has a valuable essay on "The Study of English Literature;" and much that is both true and suggestive will be found in Mr. Edward Salmon's "Domestic Service and Democracy." Mr. Henry James contributes a study in French Literature with "Guy de Maupassant," and Archdeacon Farrar a weighty argument on "Social Problems and Remedies."

The *Bookworm* opens with "Shakespeare's Physiognomy," which deals with Shakespeare's portrait, and the actual existence at the present time of a cast taken of the head of Shakespeare immediately after his death. An interesting short paper, too, is "Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia," in which many unfamiliar facts in connection with this work and its history are given.

Mr. George Saintsbury seems very just, and fairly appreciative, in the biographical and literary criticism of "Thomas Moore," which he contributes to this month's *Macmillan*.—Mr. Ernest Myers treats metaphysically, and in suggestive fashion also, a fine old subject, "Right and Wrong."—There are two poems of some merit in the magazine, "The Bird of Dawning" and "The Death of Cleopatra."

*Scribner* is a capital number. Mr. John C. Ropes begins what promises to be a valuable series of papers on "The Campaign of Waterloo." Besides the sketches from a rather tame Belgium landscape, there are spirited drawings of some incidents of war, such as the frontispiece, "Blücher Unhorsed at Ligny," and "The Charge through the Streets of Ligny" made by the French Guard.—A quaint and surprising short fictional sketch, inspired probably by one of her husband's dream-fancies, is Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Nixie."—A story by Mr. Octave Thanet, entitled "The Day of the Cyclone," is of much merit, and one of the few American short tales in recent periodical literature, which may be enjoyed this side of the Atlantic.—An essay on "Beggars," by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, will not disappoint his many admirers. As to the deserving poor who would accept alms, he writes: "What! a class that is to be in want from no fault of its own, and yet greedily eager to receive from strangers; and to be quite respectable, and at the same time quite void of self-respect."—There are admirable portraits of Leigh Hunt, Keats, and Shelley in Mrs. James T. Fields' "A Shelf of Old Books."

Mr. Lewis Morris says a good deal that is pretty and appropriate "On a Silver Wedding" in this month's *Murray*. His verses may





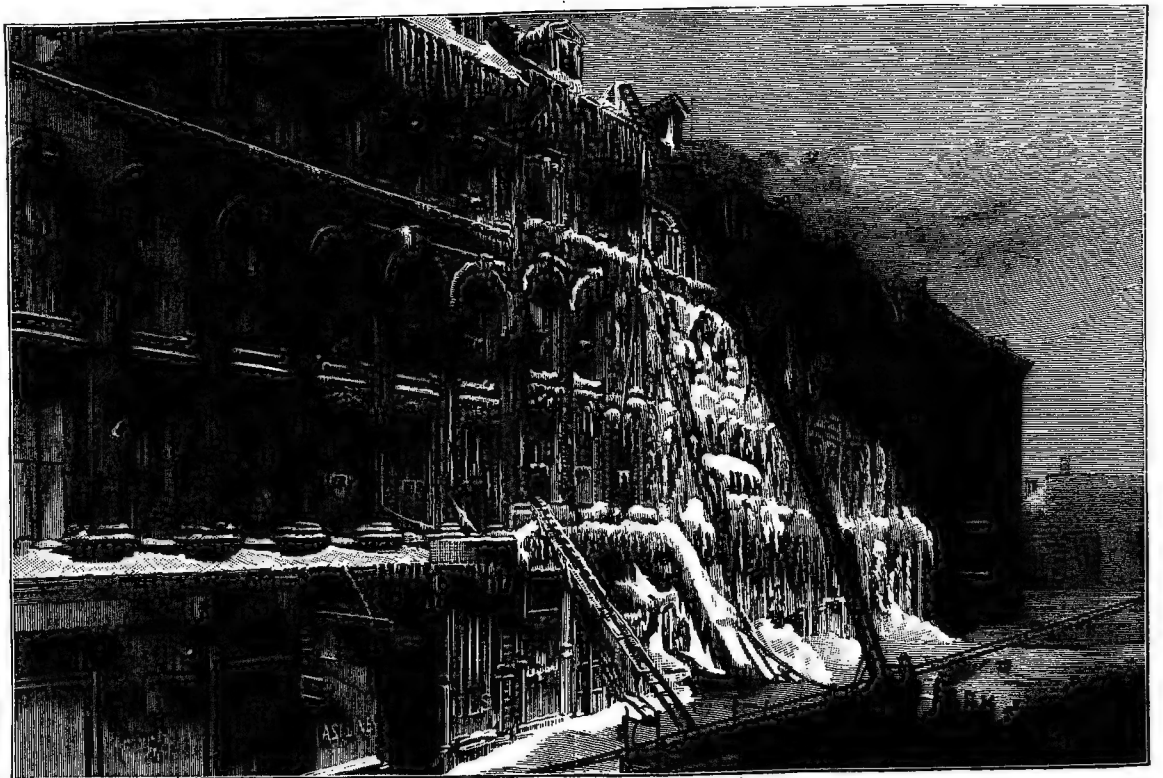
H.R.H. PRINCE LOUIS OF BADEN  
Born June 12, 1865. Died February 23, 1888



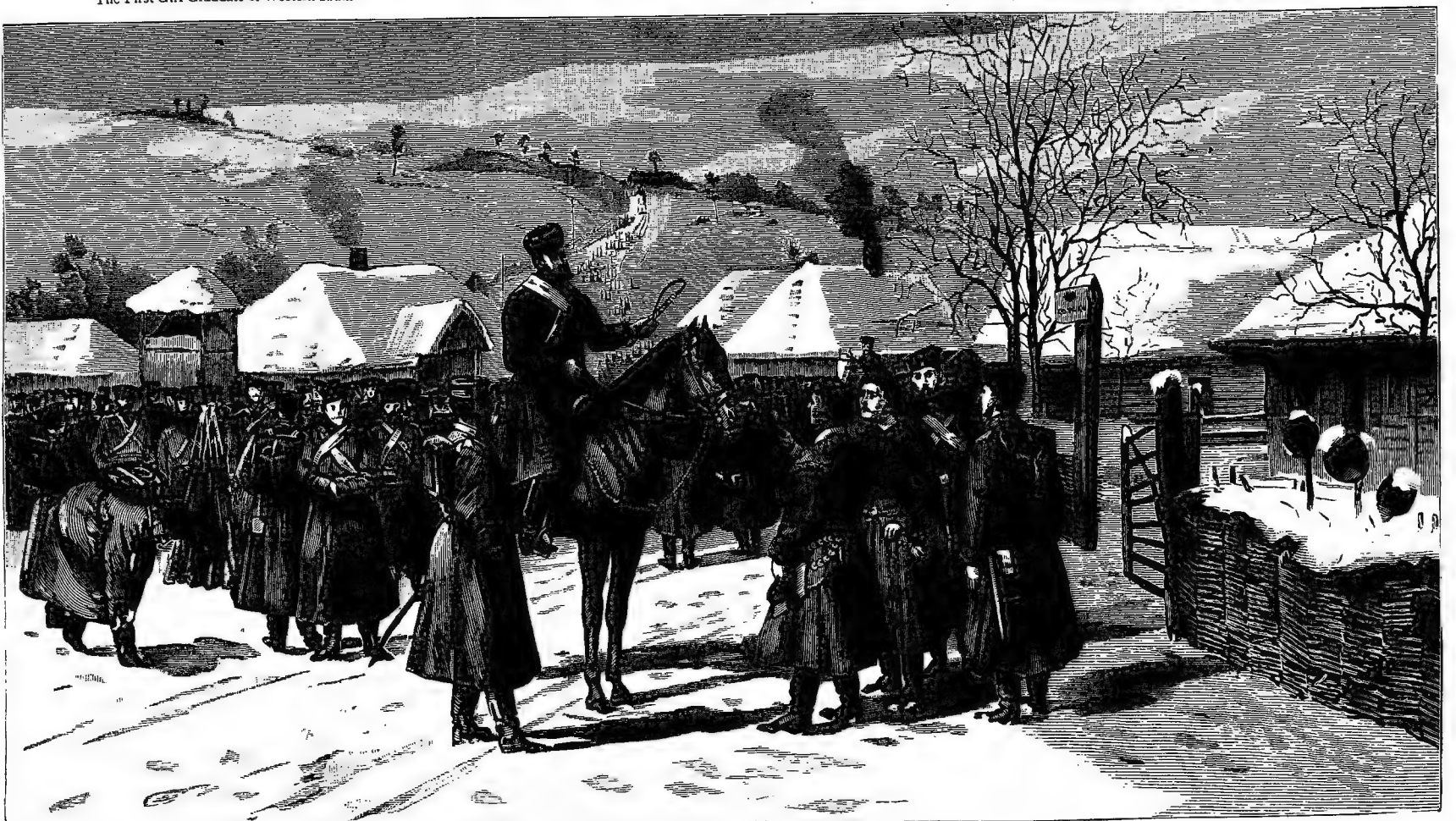
THE REV. DR. JOHN H. JELLET  
Provost of Trinity College, Dublin  
Died February 19, 1888, in his 71st Year



MISS CORNELIA SORABJI  
The First Girl-Graduate of Western India

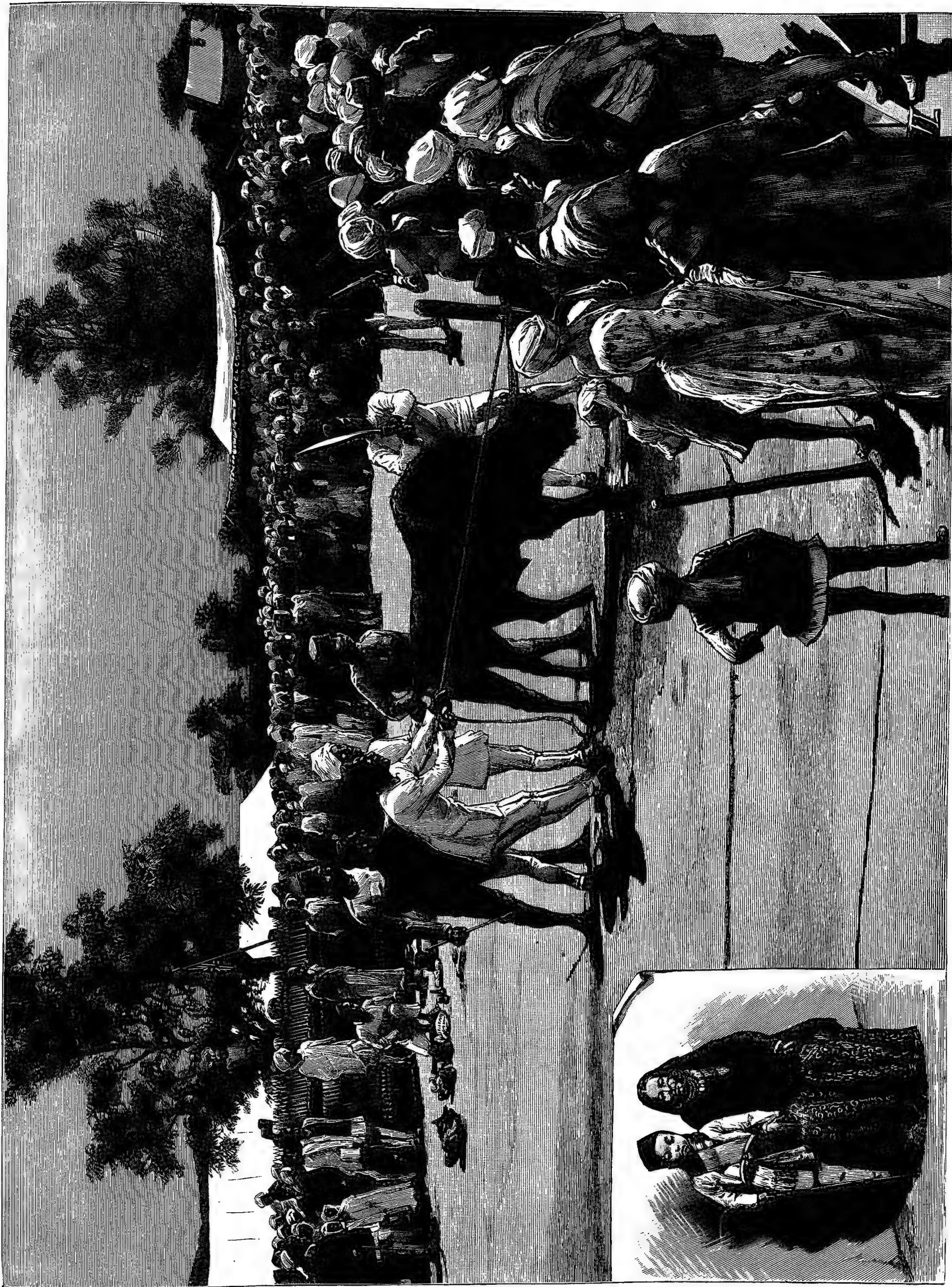


FIRE AND ICE IN MONTREAL, CANADA  
From a Photograph taken after the Great Fire in St. James Street



THE RECENT MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER  
RUSSIAN INFANTRY HALTING IN A POLISH VILLAGE





A GOORKHA BOY AND HIS MOTHER

SACRIFICING AN OX

THE DASSERA, OR ANNUAL SACRIFICIAL FESTIVAL OF THE GOORKHA REGIMENTS IN INDIA



not be unworthy to rank with the Laureate's State odes. He alludes to the Princess of Wales, as the lady of a home, thus:—

His gentle mistress, fair and sweet,  
A girlish mother, clothed with grace,  
With only summer on her face,  
Howe'er the swift years fleet,

Who was the Vision of our youth,  
Who is the Exemplar of our prime,  
Sweet Lady, breathing Love and Truth,  
With charms which vanquish Time.

Mr. Vincent Caillard, Representative of British Bondholders at Constantinople, answers the question, "Is it Peace?" more or less in the affirmative.—The Right Hon. Sir H. Drummond Wolff deals in ghosts with "A Mysterious Summons," and Mrs. Jeune handles a cognate subject in "A Highland Seer and Scotch Superstitions."—It will be a natural mistake, after what goes before, to suppose "The Spirit Photograph," by Cyril Bennett, is eerie.—The incidents of Western life, by dint of repetition, are apt to pall upon the jaded appetites of magazine readers. In spite of this, "Odds and Ends about a Rancho" is decidedly lively and entertaining.

"Glimpses of Old English Homes" begins well, in the *English Illustrated* for March, with "Penshurst," by Miss Elizabeth Balch. The frontispiece of the magazine is "Queen Elizabeth," from the original portrait in the old home of the Sidneys, and is finely engraved by O. Lacour.—Water-colour drawings in the British Museum are pleasantly commented on by Mr. Walter Armstrong under the heading of "The English Art"—a paper which is illustrated by several engravings from masterpieces.

In the *Gentleman's* Miss Annie I. Ireland writes sympathetically, drawing a comparison between "George Eliot and Jane Welsh Carlyle."—Mr. Sidney L. Lee gives a readable account of the owner of a famous name in "The Admirable Crichton."

A new venture is the *Clerks' Journal*, which seems to be a praiseworthy attempt to provide, at all events, a literary meeting-place and council chamber for the scattered children of the office stool.

There is an excellent and interesting paper in this month's *Italia* on "The Youth and Love of Count Cavour."

In *All the Year Round* "The Chronicles of the Isle of Man" are pleasantly handled, and there is a good slight sketch of "Mirabeau."

The *Argosy* for the month is an admirable number, showing no falling off in the qualities which have earned it its deserved fame.



**THE SEASON.**—The seagulls which on the 1st of March were to be observed flying along the Thames reaches from Rotherhithe to Richmond gave sign enough of stormy weather prevailing, while the snowdrifts in many of the country districts were still unmelting on March 3rd, at which time also some fresh snow fell in town. Such being the character of the weather, it is as surprising as it is satisfactory to learn that the early lambing season has been an excellent one. A prominent breeder of Hampshire Downs has had 500 lambs from 400 ewes, and this proportion appears by no means unusual. Some farmers attribute the success of the season to one of its difficulties, namely, the small supply of roots. Where other feeding stuffs have been exclusively given, the death-rate among the ewes has often been under one per cent., a very low average indeed. If there be anything in these figures—and we are inclined to think there is a good deal in them—it may prove wise to grow less roots on sheep-farms, and more oats, peas, and beans. The very low prices of foreign feeding-stuffs, such as Indian peas at 24s. for 504 lbs., and so forth, will also command attention. The state of the land generally is satisfactory, and there is every reason to anticipate good spring corn-sowings. The small rainfall of January and February has been advantageous to barley-lands, which the repeated frosts and slight thaws have got into a nice crumbly and friable condition, such as suits barley-sowing in the spring. The chief complaint of the farmer is still the markets, which are extremely dull for wheat, barley, oats, and all other grain.

**SOUNDNESS IN HORSES.**—The late Horse Show at Nottingham, with its wholesale disqualifications for unsoundness, has drawn

agricultural attention to the matter, which, indeed, seems to be one of no ordinary difficulty. A well-known veterinary surgeon, for instance, proposes the following important but redoubtable inquiry:—"In the selection of a stallion for breeding purposes, it is of the utmost consequence, especially in blood stock, that no hereditary unsoundness exists, or has been known to exist, in the animal's progenitors. Then comes this difficulty: supposing a veterinary surgeon examines a horse, which he finds sound, but whose sire or dam, or both, are to his knowledge hereditarily unsound—indeed, have already produced unsound stock—and that this fact is also within the veterinary surgeon's knowledge, and that he has every reason to believe the animal he has just examined and found sound will eventually become unsound from hereditary disease, what is his duty under such circumstances?" He certainly cannot, according to any ordinary rules, reject a sound horse on the score of possible future unsoundness, even of an hereditary nature. At the same time, for such a horse to leave the Show strong on the scientific fiat of the surgeon is obviously to injure the interest of breeders and of agriculturists in general.

**JERSEY CATTLE.**—Mr. Thornton, as Secretary of the English Jersey Cattle Society, has, at the request of the Council, addressed a letter to the Secretaries of the various Agricultural Societies, inviting attention to the ill-consequences of allowing cows in full milk to go unstripped in the showyards till late in the morning, or even into the afternoon hours. The Council suggest that the class of cows in full milk should be judged first, so as to minimise the evil of putting off milking time until the awards are made; and they also direct notice to the growing practice of entering in advance Channel Islands cattle "to be imported," and then substituting others when, from non-arrival or other causes, the animals originally intended are not forthcoming.

**SHIRE HORSES.**—The recent big Show at Islington has given the following county results. Derbyshire heads the list with nine winners, Cambridge comes next with six, Notts with five, Lincoln and Lancashire have four each, Northampton has two, and the other counties represented are Norfolk, Yorkshire, Worcester, Warwick, Stafford, and Wales. As usual, England south of the Thames makes no show at all in this competition. The Shire Horse Society, it may here be mentioned, has increased its roll since last year to 1,264 members.

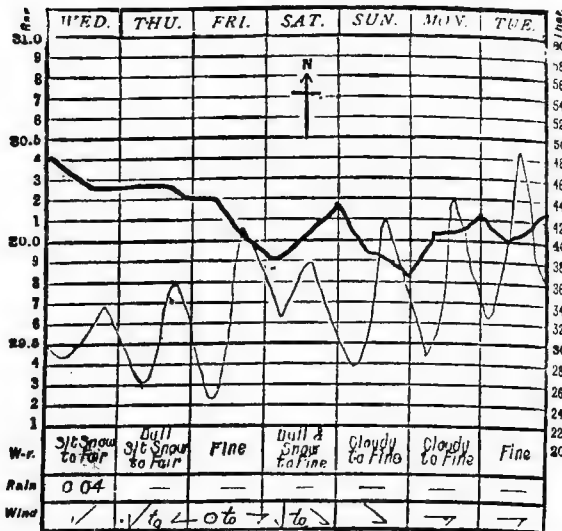
**HEREFORD CATTLE.**—A large sale held last week at Hereford showed that appreciation of this famous breed has not diminished. There were some very grand yearling and two-year-old bulls entered, the former numbering forty-six, and altogether there were one hundred head of pedigree cattle from the most noted Hereford herds catalogued. Mr. Crawshaw's "Stockton Prince" was the finest animal in the yard among the aged stock, but so strong is the feeling for young animals just now that he was not so much as bid for. The best price made was sixty-six guineas for a two-year-old. The average price of the whole was high.

**FARM PRODUCE.**—Wheat and barley each make about 30s. per quarter, oats little more than half this price. Beans and peas vary from 27s. to 33s. per quarter. Hay and straw are a dull trade, despite the small supply on sale. Straw makes 28s. to 42s. per load, hay from 55s. to 95s., the average price may be put at 35s. and 70s. respectively. Wool, after declining 5s. per cwt., is in better request. The price is still moderately remunerative to farmers. The cold weather has strengthened the butter market, and also the trade in bacon, pork, and eggs. The demand for cheese is small, and shows no improvement. The cattle trade has been quiet in London, and weak at Liverpool, but has been rather firm in Scotland. Sheep have advanced in price at some markets.

**THE FIARS' PRICES** now being struck in the different counties of Scotland by the Sheriff of the County, assisted by agricultural assessors, confirm the gloomy views of English farmers. Oats, which are of course the leading grain crop north of the Tweed, show a decline of about 2s. 6d. per qr. on the year in the principal counties. The fall is universal; the least recorded is 6d., and the most 4s. 10d. per qr. Wheat is about 2s. down, but barley is rise in the leading shires. The average for wheat is often slightly under 30s., a depression which in some counties had not previously been known within the century. Oatmeal is extraordinarily depressed. The hardy and thrifty farmers of the North have resisted the times longer and more doggedly than their brethren to the south of the Cheviots. But the process of exhaustion, if more gradual, seems as sure with them as it has been in England. Taken all round, cereal agriculture is now no more remunerative in North Britain than it is in East Anglia or in the Home Counties.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1888



**EXPLANATION.**—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (6th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

**REMARKS.**—The weather over the British Islands during the greater part of this period continued to be very inclement generally, but towards its close milder conditions were felt in all places. During the first five days pressure was highest over our North-Western and Western Coasts, and lowest over the Mediterranean and some parts of Scandinavia, with keen North-Easterly breezes at first, followed by North-Westerly winds afterwards generally. The sky was mostly overcast, and while snow fell from day to day in many places, the weather, on the whole, was fair and dry, but bitterly cold. Frost occurred daily in most parts of the country, but was not particularly severe anywhere. By Monday (5th inst.), the highest pressures, which were considerably reduced in height by this time, were found over the Bay of Biscay, while a low pressure area was advancing from the Atlantic to our North-West Coasts. This disturbance moved in an easterly course during the day, and was found off the West Coast of Norway on Tuesday morning (6th inst.), and as a Westerly breeze spread over the country, with a few showers here and there, temperature rose steadily in most places, and fair weather was experienced. Temperature has again been much below the average generally, and while no extreme minima have been observed, the maxima over the South-East of England were but little above the freezing point on one or two days.

The barometer was highest (30.42 inches) on Wednesday (29th ult.); lowest (29.84 inches) on Sunday (4th inst.); range 0.58 inch. The temperature was highest (49°) on Tuesday (6th inst.); lowest (25°) on Friday (2nd inst.); range 24°. Rain fell on Wednesday (6th inst.) to the depth of 0.04 inch.

**ITALIAN ORGAN GRINDERS** appear to be as great a nuisance in Melbourne as in London. The Italian Consul at Victoria has been communicated with, and steps are to be taken to stop the practice of sending youthful itinerant musicians to Australia.

A **RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION OF HUMAN DWELLINGS** will be one of the curiosities of the coming Paris Exhibition. A large space by the Jena Bridge will be set apart to display a series of habitations, from the earliest ages of the world's history down to the present day, each dwelling being constructed of the materials best resembling the original, furnished in accordance with the period, and enlivened by inhabitants costumed to match. First will come the Geological Period—the bark shelters in the open air, the Troglodytes' grottoes, the lacustrine dwellings, and wooden and stone huts—followed by the Transition Period, when men first developed the rude beginnings of regular house-construction. The Historical Period will begin with ancient China, 5,000 years B.C., the Aztecs and the Northern peoples, such as Lapps and Esquimaux; then, 1,000 years later the Egyptian era will be illustrated by Egyptians proper, Assyrians, Phœnicians, Etruscans, &c. The next period will be from 1,000 B.C. to the Christian era, including Aryans, Teutons, Persians, Greeks, and Romans; from the Christian era to the thirteenth century will be represented by Huns, Franks, African savages, Slavs, Arabs, Moors, and Turks; and the last period will pass through the Mediæval and Renaissance ages down to modern times.

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**£15.—OETZMANN'S £15**  
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PIANOS, £25.—An opportunity now offers to those who are able to pay cash, of purchasing really good pianos by Broadwood, Collard, Erard and others at makers' actual prices. Descriptive Lists free. THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker Street.

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MUSIC at a large reduction, and post free. All new songs, pieces, &c., of all publishers. New copies, best editions. Prices: commence 4d., 6d., 8d. Catalogues sent gratis, and post free.—J. W. MOFFATT, Barnsbury House, 280, Caledonian Road, London, N.

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Returned from hire or new, by all best makers. Large discounts. Cash or three years' system.—Call or write for particulars, KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., Branch, 148, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

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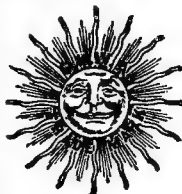


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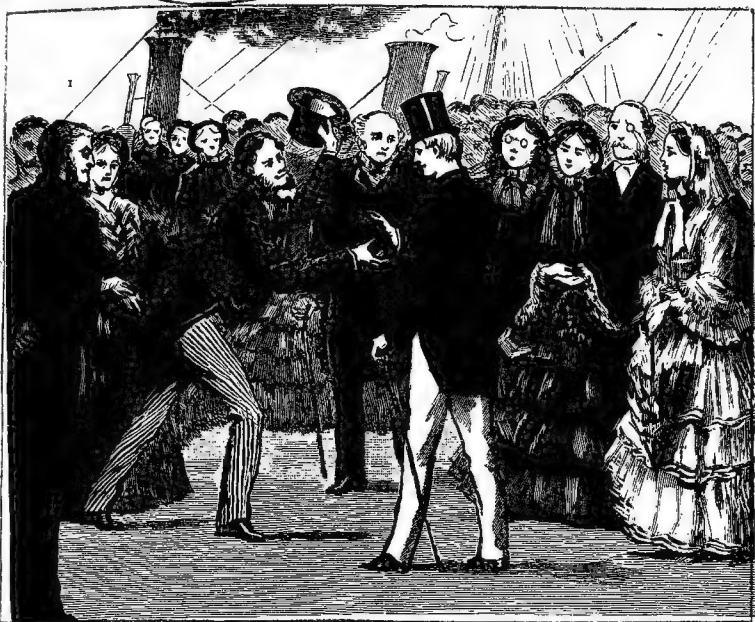
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ALBERT EDWARD

ALEXANDRA

1. THE PRINCE IN WALES—AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELSHMAN AT MILFORD HAVEN
2. THE FIRST VISIT TO IRELAND—A COTTAGER DIRECTS THE ROYAL PARTY AT COOLMORE
3. THE PRINCE, TRAVELLING INCOGNITO IN IRELAND, DRINKS "REAL POTHEEN"
4. AFTER SERVICE IN THE CHURCH AT KILLARNEY
5. THE PRINCE'S SOCIABILITY WITH THE IRISH



# A Biographical Sketch

## OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

# ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,

### IN COMMEMORATION OF HIS SILVER WEDDING WITH HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

### PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK, 1863-1888

ON THE NINTH OF NOVEMBER, 1841, the Duke of Cornwall—as the Eldest Son of the Monarch is entitled from the moment of his birth—first saw the light at Buckingham Palace. It was on the 21st of the same month in the preceding year that the birth of his sister, the Princess Royal (now Crown Princess of Germany) had taken place. Before he was four weeks old he was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, by Royal Patent on the 4th December; as the former of these titles never passes by merely hereditary right, but is subject to fresh creation for each holder of the same.

The Court removed to Windsor Castle on the 6th December, and the Queen wrote to King Leopold of Belgium; "I wonder very much whom our little boy will be like. You will understand how fervent are my prayers, and I am sure everybody's must be, to see him resemble his father in every respect, both in body and mind." King Frederick William of Prussia, "as the Sovereign of the most important Protestant Kingdom on the Continent," was chief sponsor at the baptism, which took place in St. George's Chapel, on the 25th January, 1842. "It is impossible," writes the Queen in her journal, "to describe how beautiful and imposing the effect of the whole scene was in the fine old chapel, with the banners, the music, and the light shining on the altar." Instead of a long string of names he was christened simply "Albert" after his father, and "Edward" after his grandfather the Duke of Kent, who, if he had survived his brother William IV., would have reigned as Edward VII. Other Royal baptisms had usually taken place within the private portion of the palace, and the Prince of Wales was the first of his dynasty to be christened within St. George's; though it may not be unworthy of notice that one of his forefathers—King Edward III.—in the preamble to the Statutes of the Order of the Garter, instituted by him after the Battle of Crecy in 1347, states that the chief reason why he founded it in connection with St. George's Chapel was that in that building he had received the sacrament of baptism. At the *bal costumé* given at Buckingham Palace the following May, the Prince Consort appeared dressed as that Monarch, and Her Majesty as his Queen Philippa, and the whole Court in the Court dress of that period; though King John of France was *not* represented as a prisoner in chains, "for the purpose of awakening the long-buried grief of France in the disasters of Crecy and Poitiers, and the loss of Calais," as was fondly imagined.

During the next few years of their childhood "the Puss" and "the Boy"—as the Princess Royal and Prince of Wales were called by their parents—grew on side by side together. In April, 1843, the Queen wrote:—"The Princess is wonderfully improved—round as a little barrel—and the Prince of Wales, though a little plagued with his teeth, is strong upon his legs, with a calm, clear, bright expression of face;" and the Prince Consort:—"There is a great charm, as well as deep interest, in watching our young offspring, whose characters are quite different, and who both show many loveable qualities."

The estate of Osborne in the Isle of Wight was purchased in 1845 by the Queen and Prince Consort; up to that period Brighton had been their sea-side, and Claremont their country, residence, and, with their children, they had visited at each. But henceforth much of the Prince of Wales's boyhood was spent at Osborne, not only with his parents, but also when they were travelling; and here he and his eldest sister and the two younger children were left for a period in 1845. In August, 1847, the Queen and Prince Consort took him in the Royal yacht, and first introduced him to the Duchy of Cornwall and to Wales, when they were *en route* by sea to Scotland. The first visit of the parents and two elder children was paid to Balmoral in September of the following year. This estate was leased at first, and not bought by the Queen till 1852.

In the spring of 1849 the education of the Prince of Wales was committed to the charge of the Rev. Henry Birch, former Captain of Eton, and Newcastle Medallist, and Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, whence he had returned as an assistant master to Eton. Careful memoranda for his guidance were drawn up by the Prince Consort, "the great aim being to build up a noble and princely character in intelligent sympathy with the best movements of the age."

In August the Prince (who is also Earl of Dublin), with his parents, visited Ireland: it was also the Queen's first introduction to Irish soil. They sailed from Milford Haven and landed at Queenstown, and were received everywhere with unbounded enthusiasm.

The 30th October, 1849, was the occasion of the first bringing into public notice in England of the Prince of Wales and his elder sister: on that day they both went with the Prince Consort in State from Westminster to the City in the Royal barge, rowed by twenty-seven watermen—the Lord Mayor preceding them in his. They crossed the Channel for the first time with their parents, 21st August, 1850, from Osborne to Ostend, and, later in the same year, paid their first visit to Holyrood. The Prince was now nine years old, and is represented as "growing apace, and becoming stronger and handsomer every year." The following was the ever-memorable year of the opening of the Exhibition of 1851: to which ceremony the present Emperor and Empress of Germany with their son, the present Crown Prince, came over. The former of these, at that time Prince of Prussia, was a constant visitor at the English Court,

where he was received in 1844, 1848, 1851, 1853, and 1858. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were both present with their parents on the 1st May, in the procession that moved up the nave of the Glass Palace in Hyde Park, and witnessed the successful issue of the labours and far-seeing efforts of the Prince Consort for the good of his country, and peaceful welfare of mankind. It was also the last occasion on which the Duke of Wellington took part in any public ceremonial.

In 1851 Mr. Birch retired, having been tutor two years and a half, and was succeeded by Mr. F. W. Gibbs, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, on the recommendation of Sir James Stephen, then Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. Dean Wellesley of Windsor henceforth undertook the Prince's religious instruction. In the autumn of this year he first visited the great manufacturing centres of Liverpool and Manchester, and is described by his father as "growing apace, and developing new virtues daily, and new naughtinesses: the virtues we try to retain, and the naughtinesses to throw overboard." In the summer of 1853 he was attacked by the measles, and from him the whole family took it, even the Queen and the Prince Consort. In August of that year he visited with them the Camp at Chobham, and this may said to have been his first introduction to the Army, as the Naval Review which took place at Portsmouth the same autumn may be said to have been his first public introduction to the Navy.

On the 28th February, 1854, he bade farewell with his father to the last Battalion of Guards (Scots Fusiliers) in the early morn, watching them from Buckingham Palace as they marched away to take part in the Crimean War: and on the 11th of March was with his parents on board *The Fairy*, when she led the first division of the Baltic Fleet to sea from Spithead. It consisted of twenty ships of the line, two of which were three-deckers, the *Duke of Wellington*, 131 guns (Sir Charles Napier's flagship), and the *Royal George*, 120 guns, all of them were screw steamships, and contained a total of 2,000 guns and 21,000 men. The Queen wrote that day, "I am very enthusiastic about my Army and Navy, though I know I shall suffer much when I hear of the losses amongst them, yet I wish I had two sons in both now." The Queen's four sons were present on this occasion, Prince Arthur, aged three, was destined for the Army with the Prince of Wales, and it was intended that Prince Leopold, then a child in arms, should, as well as Prince Alfred, have joined the Navy: though this plan was afterwards frustrated by his weak health. At one time the possibility of the Prince of Wales himself serving some time in the Navy before entering the Army was also in contemplation.

On the 3rd April the Prince of Wales took his place for the first time beside the Queen upon the Throne, when the Address was presented from both Houses of Parliament, in answer to Her Majesty's Message announcing the opening of War with Russia.

But these occasions of his appearing in public were still rare: his education was proceeding quietly and continuously, for the most part at Osborne, where on the 24th May, "The Swiss Cottage," a building in the grounds, combining Natural History Museum and workshops, while beside it were little garden plots allotted to each of the Royal children, was completed and given over to their use.

On the 3rd March, 1855, he visited with his parents the Military Hospital at Chatham, where a large number of the wounded from the Crimea had recently arrived: from that visit dated many of the Prince Consort's ideas of reform in hospital management, which were subsequently carried out in the great Military Hospital at Netley.

On the 16th April the Emperor and Empress of the French were welcomed at Windsor by the Queen. On arriving he surprised the Prince of Wales by embracing him at the foot of the Grand Staircase, up which he was conducted by him to the State Rooms which had so shortly before been occupied by Louis Philippe and the Emperor Nicholas; they are the same as are now shown to the public as the Rubens, Zuccarelli, and Vandyke Rooms. The Emperor spent his forty-seventh birthday (20th April) at Windsor, and on that day wrote in the Prince of Wales's autograph book some German lines that had been originally written for himself.

Youth of soul unstained and pure,  
Innocent and fresh in feeling,  
Choose and ponder, but be sure,  
World's praise never sways thy dealing!  
Though the crowd with plaudits hail thee,  
Though their calumnies assail thee,  
Swerve not; but remember, youth,  
Minstrel praises oft betray,  
Narrow is the path of Truth,  
Duty threads 'twixt chasms her way.

That same summer, the Prince paid his first visit to France, with the Queen and Prince Consort and Princess Royal. Her Majesty was the first English Sovereign, since Henry VI., who had been in Paris. The Emperor met them at Boulogne on the 18th August, and brought them through Paris, *en fête*, to the then beautiful, but now desolate and ruined, Palace of St. Cloud. The Emperor and Empress (then in expectation of an heir) stayed with them there, quietly, over the following day, which was a Sunday. The Queen writes:—"The view from our rooms and balcony of Paris, lit up by the evening light, with the Arc de Triomphe rising conspicuously

in the distance beyond, the garden with its fountains and beautiful long avenues of beech trees and orange trees, and very fine and brilliant flowers, had a marvellous effect. The air is so light and clear, and so free from our own baneful coal smoke, that objects even at the greatest distance are seen quite distinctly."

Though it was in the midst of the Crimean War, it was the year of the French Exhibition, which was visited, and, afterwards the Emperor drove the Prince of Wales in a curricule through Paris. At the close of a sultry summer afternoon there was a review of 40,000 French soldiers in the Champ de Mars all in the picturesque uniform of the French Empire, now a thing of the past: at the spectacle the Emperor and Prince Consort rode on horseback, the Prince of Wales was in Highland costume, and in the carriage with the Queen and Empress was the present Crown Princess of Germany.

After the review, that same evening, they all went to the Invalides, close by, and stood beside the coffin that contains all that is mortal of the whilom bitterest foe of England and of the world-wide national life of our race, which he set himself to struggle against wherever he met it, whether in Europe or in Asia, in the West Indies or in Africa, or the far-off islands and continents of the Southern Seas. As soon as the Royal and Imperial party had entered the Invalides a violent storm of thunder and lightning burst over Paris. The reverberating crash of the elements outside, as they mingled with the tones of the British National Anthem played on the great organ inside the chapel, had a weird and impressive effect. At the same time, the fitful glare of torches that had been brought in to lighten the suddenly increasing gloom fell upon the solemn scene, while "I, the grand-daughter," says the Queen, "of that King who most vigorously opposed him, stood now beside his nephew, who bears his name, my nearest ally. We went down into the vault for a moment, but it was very cold." At the State Ball at Versailles, to which all went, Count Bismarck, then Prussian Minister at Frankfurt, was present. "It was one of the finest and most magnificent sights we had ever witnessed: there had not been a ball at Versailles since the time of Louis XVI., and the present one had been arranged after the print of the last one given by Louis XV."

The Royal visit lasted in all eight days, and the Prince Consort wrote:—"You will be pleased to hear how extremely well both the children behaved. Nothing could be more unembarrassed, more modest, and more friendly. They have made themselves general favourites here, especially the Prince of Wales, *qui est si gentil*." The Emperor accompanied the Royal party back to Boulogne: there was a review of French troops on the sands there the evening of their arrival. "It was one of the not least remarkable of the many striking events and contrasts with former times which took place during this visit," writes the Prince Consort, "that at this very place, on these very sands, Napoleon I. reviewed his army which was to invade England, with Nelson's fleet lying where our squadron and yacht lay, watching that very army for the purpose of preventing the invasion. Now, our squadron saluted Napoleon III., while his army was filing past the Queen of England, and several of the bands were playing 'Rule Britannia,' in reply."

On the 9th of September, 1855, Sebastopol fell. On the 14th, the present Crown Prince of Germany paid a visit of fourteen days to Balmoral, and fell in love with the Princess Royal. They were engaged on the 29th. "The young people are ardently in love with one another; and the purity, innocence, and unselfishness of the young man, on his part, are most touching." On the 28th November, Kars surrendered to the Russians, "the garrison marching out with all the honours of war, and the officers of all ranks retaining their swords." One of these officers became shortly afterwards the Prince's equerry, and is still such.

On the 20th March, 1856, the Princess Royal was confirmed in the Private Chapel at Windsor Castle, by Bishop Wilberforce and Archbishop Sumner; Dean Wellesley had conducted the preliminary examination of the Princess, in the presence of her parents and the Archbishop. The next morning the Holy Communion was administered.

On the 30th March Peace with Russia was signed at Paris, a few days after the birth of the Prince Imperial. On the 8th July the Queen reviewed at Aldershot her troops, which had returned from the Crimea, General Knollys being then in command of the Camp. The Prince of Wales rode on horseback with the Prince Consort in military uniform, the Queen wearing that of a Field Marshal. Next day the Guards made their entry into London.

On the 28th September the Prince of Wales started from Osborne, where he was then studying, for a walking tour *incognito* in the West of England, with Mr. Gibbs and Colonel Cavendish. They went through Savernake Forest to Salisbury, and thence onward to Exeter and Plymouth. All went off well, and interested him greatly; he thoroughly enjoyed the healthy exercise, fresh scenes, and ways of life. They were apparently only once recognised.

At the beginning of 1857 the Indian Mutiny broke out. On June 25th the title of Prince Consort was given to Prince Albert; on the 29th of the same month the Prince of Wales with his sister and the Crown Prince of Germany accompanied their parents to the Manchester Art Exhibition, and on the 6th July he left England on a



six months' Continental tour. Königswinter on the Rhine, twenty-one miles south of Cologne, was the head-quarters for four months of study. There went with the Prince as companions Mr. C. Wood (now Lord Halifax), Lord Cadogan, Mr. W. Gladstone (son of the Premier), and Mr. F. Stanley (now Lord Stanley of Preston). The rest of the party consisted of General Grey, Sir H. Ponsonby, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Tarver as Classical Master, and Dr. Armstrong as doctor in attendance. Amongst other places visited during this autumn tour, Chamounix, where in September the Prince went on the Mer de Glace with Mr. Albert Smith. He thoroughly enjoyed the Swiss tour, walking often over twenty miles a day. On the 20th October he returned to Windsor.

On January 25th, 1858, the Princess Royal was married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, where the Queen herself had been married just eighteen years before (on February 10th). The present Emperor and Empress of Germany were present as Prince and Princess of Prussia, the King (his brother) being then both physically and mentally indisposed. The newly-married couple went to Windsor for two days' honeymoon; the Court then joined them there, and on the 28th the bridegroom was invested with the Order of the Garter. On the 2nd February they left England by Gravesend, and entered Berlin amid the rejoicing of the people on the 8th February.

On Maundy Thursday (April 1st), 1858, the Prince of Wales was confirmed at Windsor, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, and Lord John Russell being present. Dean Wellesley prolonged the examination a full hour the day before, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Archbishop, at which, says the Prince Consort, "the Prince of Wales acquitted himself extremely well." The next day, being Good Friday, he made his first Communion with his parents.

The following day he started for a fortnight's tour in the South of Ireland with Mr. Gibbs, Captain (now Lord) de Ros, and Dr. Minter, by way of recreation; they wished to preserve a strict incognito, but it was not found possible always to do it. They visited Bandon, Bantry, Skibbereen, and the Lakes of Killarney. On his return to London the Prince took up his residence at the White Lodge (the Ranger's) in Richmond Park, so as to be away from the world, and devote himself exclusively to study and preparation for a military examination. As companions to him three very distinguished young men of from twenty-three to twenty-five years of age were appointed, who occupied in monthly rotation a kind of equestrian place about him, and from whose more intimate intercourse no small benefit was anticipated. They were the present Lord Mount-Edgumbe; Major Teesdale of the Artillery, who distinguished himself greatly at Kars, where he was A.D.C. and factotum to Sir Fenwick Williams; and Colonel Lloyd Lindsay of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who received the V.C. for Alma and Inkerman (as Teesdale did for Kars), when he carried the colours of the regiment, and by his courage drew upon himself the attention of the whole army, and resigned his excellent post as A.D.C. to General Simpson that he might be able to work as lieutenant in the trenches. Besides these three only Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Tarver went to Richmond.

On the 4th August, 1858, the Prince of Wales went with the Queen and Prince Consort from Osborne to Cherbourg, with an escort of six line-of-battle ships, under Admiral Lord Lyons. Nine French line-of-battle ships received them, and thunders of salute from all the ships and forts showed in an instant the great extent and number of the fortifications that cover every spot of vantage ground around the town. The Queen anchored in the middle of the French line, surrounded by her English ships. "The ring of fire seemed not only to embrace the town, but to extend far into the country, up among little ravines, where no one ever dreamt that guns lay lurking, at the top of picturesque eminences, where one fancied only villas and rural cottages could exist, around thick clumps of trees, and flanking yellow corn-fields came the same dreadful uproar, till it seemed as if all France, even from her hills and mountain tops, were doing honour to the advent of the Queen of England." The Emperor and Empress came on board the same evening. The next morning, when the Admiralty flag on the Royal yacht was hauled down at eight A.M., and the French flag hoisted at the fore in its place, the yards of the French fleet were manned, the ships dressed, and the deafening broadsides began again. A little later, when the Royal party landed (the Prince of Wales being in Highland costume), no fewer than 3,000 discharges, fired with incessant rapidity during twenty minutes, were expended in another salute. The firing was continued after Her Majesty landed, and was kept up from fort to fort as she proceeded through the works on shore. The noise was so great that it was heard across the Channel by many in Devon and Dorset; and by a curious coincidence it was that very day, one hundred years before, that the English had bombarded Cherbourg, as the Emperor himself remarked, as he took them to the summit of the Fort La Roulle, from which the whole panorama of the forts, docks, and roads of Cherbourg could be seen spread at their feet. In the evening they re-embarked under the same tremendous salute as before. An Imperial dinner followed on board the French flagship *Bretagne*, after which there was a display of fireworks on such a magnificent scale that the concluding flight of bombs and rockets alone cost 25,000 francs. The next morning the Royal yacht and her escort steamed out under heavy salutes, leaving the gay and never-to-be-forgotten scene behind. The Prince Consort in his journal sums up the incidents of these three days in the few pregnant words:—"The interview must have done good, although I am conscious of a change in the Emperor."

On the 27th October Prince Alfred went on board his first ship, the frigate *Euryalus*, at Spithead, for the Mediterranean, having previously passed as Naval Cadet that summer. The Prince of Wales with the Prince Consort went off with him.

On the 9th November, 1858, the Prince of Wales attained the age of eighteen, and his legal majority as next Heir to the Crown. He was on that day gazetted as Colonel in the Army unattached, and received the Order of the Garter. An alteration was now made in his position. Mr. Gibbs, his tutor for the last seven years, retired, and Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce, Lord Elgin's brother, and his Military Secretary in Canada, and then in command of one of the Battalions of the Grenadier Guards, was appointed his Governor, and Mr. Tarver under him continued to act as Instructor.

On the 20th November he started with Colonel Bruce and Major

Teesdale for Berlin, where the Queen and Prince Consort had both been in the summer on a visit to his sister, and spent a fortnight there. It was not a State, but a purely family visit. The present Emperor of Germany was then Regent of Prussia for his brother, the King. He wrote afterwards, and spoke of the excellent impression which the Prince of Wales had produced in Berlin by his tact and unaffected courtesy, "all that a parent's heart could desire," and conferred upon him the Order of the Black Eagle. The Prince himself expressed his trust that he might at all times prove himself not unworthy of it.

On the 10th January, 1859, he started on his Italian tour from England, proceeding from Dover to Ostend, and thence *via* Nurnberg to the chief Northern and Central cities of Italy, and to Rome to study the antiquities and objects of classical and artistic interest. Before embarking he presented colours to, and reviewed at the Camp at Shorncliffe, the 100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment, the first regiment raised in a colony for general service. The Prince said, "It is most gratifying to me that by the Queen's gracious permission my first public act since I have had the honour of holding a Commission in the British Army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which at their desire my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial in which we are now engaged possesses a peculiar significance and solemnity, because, in confiding to you for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valour, I not only recognise emphatically your enrolment with our National force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast Empire under the sway of our common Sovereign."

In the same month the Queen's first grandchild was born, Frederick William Victor Albert; she did not see him, however, till he was two years old, at Coblenz, in September, 1860, when he was said "to have his father's eyes and his mother's mouth."

At Rome the Prince was, of course, received by His Holiness Pío Nono, at the Vatican, and witnessed the Carnival before the beginning of Lent. This was more than usually brilliant that year, owing to the great number of foreigners in Rome, the beauty of the weather, and the restored privilege of masking. No one enjoyed it with more energy and vivacity than the Prince of Wales, who was every day at his balcony, opposite the Palazzo Fiano in the Piazza del Popolo, or in the Corso in his carriage, taking part in the mimic warfare of the *confetti*.

The Eternal City was then in the occupation of the French troops; and Napoleon III. was on the point of beginning his war as the ally of Victor Emmanuel against Austria; it had been intended that the Prince should have continued some time longer in Rome, but owing to the complications that ensued in Central Italy from the Piedmontese War, he left the City at the end of April, and went instead straight from Civita Vecchia on board H.M.S. *Scourge* to Gibraltar, where he arrived on the 7th May.

The early summer was spent in Spain and Portugal, during which time he visited Cadiz, Seville, Malaga, the Alhambra, &c., and it was not till July that he embarked from Lisbon to England.

He then took up his quarters at Edinburgh for a further course of study, and resided at Holyrood. He attended Dr. Lyon Playfair's lectures on chemistry in relation to manufactures. The Professor at the close of each special course visited with him the appropriate manufactory, so as to explain its practical application. Dr. Schmitz also (the Rector of the High School) gave the Prince lectures, and very careful private instruction, on Roman History. Italian, German, and French were advanced at the same time; and three days a week the Prince exercised with the 15th Hussars, who were stationed in the city. Mr. Tarver now left him, after two years' service, and Mr. Herbert Fisher, who was to be the tutor for Oxford, came in his place to Holyrood, and prepared him on the subjects of Law and History. On the 11th September he went for a few days to Balmoral, and enjoyed deer-stalking at the Dhu Loch. On the 7th October, with the Queen and Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, he made the ascent of Ben Mac Dhui, the highest mountain in the British Isles, the greatest expedition they had up to then undertaken in the Highlands.

Returning south he went with his parents from Edinburgh to Loch Katrine for the purpose of opening the great water-works of the City of Glasgow, of which the inhabitants of Glasgow and the Western Highlands are so proud, as they were on a grander scale than any others in the Kingdom; had cost about one million and a half, and of which one of the features was a tunnel 2,325 yards long, eight feet in diameter, and 600 feet below the summit of the mountain which it traversed, and a series of seventy smaller tunnels, measuring in the aggregate thirteen miles. From there he went direct to London (where Marlborough House was now first being got ready for his reception), and thence to Frewen Hall, at Oxford, on the 17th October. The Prince Consort visited him there on the 26th, and in the bitterly cold early frosts caught a chill, which brought on a gastric attack which compelled him to keep his bed, a thing he had never done since his marriage. The Princess Royal with her husband came over to England to keep his birthday with him at Windsor on November 9th. Meanwhile he was working hard at Oxford. By the Prince Consort's wish, and following his example (he always rose at seven A.M. every day of his life, and worked in his study one hour at least before breakfast), the Prince of Wales kept early hours, and as conducive to this he habitually attended the Early Service at eight A.M. in Christ Church. This he did for the first time on Tuesday, October 18th. Professor Goldwin Smith, then Professor of Modern History; Canon Stanley, then Professor of Ecclesiastical History; and Dean Liddell were perhaps the members of the University who had most to do in shaping and directing his studies and reading. The Prince often was present at debates in the Union which adjoined his residence, Frewen Hall, in the centre of the city, he hunted with the South Oxfordshire, and frequently rode with the drag, was a constant player in the tennis-court, and joined in most of the ordinary pursuits and employments of the place. In March, 1860, he became Hon. Colonel of the Oxford University Rifle corps, and with the Prince Consort, who was Colonel of the Honourable Artillery Company in the City, attended the Queen's Levée that spring, at which 2,600 officers of Volunteers were present at the same time. The Volunteer corps throughout the kingdom then mustered 80,000 strong—(in 1886 they numbered 255,000, with over 6,000 officers), and consisted of

forty-three distinct corps of Artillery and eighty-three rifle corps. The Prince with his parents attended both the Review of Volunteers in Hyde Park that summer, and afterwards the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. At the Oxford Commemoration at the end of June, he assisted in the Sheldonian Theatre, when honours and degrees were conferred on Lord Brougham, Sir Leopold M'Cintock, and Mr. Lothrop Motley. He spent five terms in all at Oxford. Among his friends and contemporaries at Christ Church were Lord Brownlow, Lord Hamilton (the present Duke of Abercorn), and Sir Frederick Johnstone.

The time had now come to arrange for the fulfilment of a promise which had been made by the Queen to the Canadians that the Prince of Wales should pay a visit to their country. This promise had been given during the Crimean War (for which Canada had levied and equipped a regiment of infantry), in answer to a request that Her Majesty would visit her American possessions.

It was now decided that this promise should be fulfilled early in the ensuing autumn, when the visit would be signalled by the Prince opening the great Railway Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and laying the foundation-stone of the building at Ottawa intended for the future meetings of the Canadian Parliament. It was also arranged that he should be accompanied by the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; and it was made known to the colony that he might be expected to reach Canada early in July. The intelligence no sooner reached America than the President, Mr. Buchanan, addressed a letter to the Queen, offering a cordial welcome at Washington to the Prince if he should extend his visit to the United States, and assuring Her Majesty that he would be everywhere greeted by the American people in a manner that could not fail to be gratifying to the Queen. This request was answered in the same cordial spirit, and Mr. Buchanan was informed by the Queen that the Prince proposed to return from Canada through the United States, and that it would give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to the President in person that the feelings which had dictated the President's letter were fully reciprocated on this side the Atlantic. The Prince Consort had planned that Prince Alfred should visit the Cape of Good Hope at the same time, and writes:—"It will be a strange and noteworthy circumstance that almost in the same week in which the elder brother is to open the great bridge across the St. Lawrence in Canada, the younger will lay the foundation-stone of the break-water for the harbour of Cape Town at the other end of the world. What a cheering picture is here of the progress and expansion of the British race and of the useful co-operation of the Royal Family in the civilisation which England has developed and advanced! In both these Colonies our children are looked for with great affection and conscious national pride. What vast considerations as regards our country are brought to our minds in this simple fact! What present greatness, what past history, what future hopes! and how important and beneficent is the part given to the Royal Family of England to act in the development of those distant and rising countries who recognise in the British Crown and their allegiance to it their supreme bond of union with the Mother Country and with each other." All the details of the visit to Canada were settled by the Prince Consort with the Duke of Newcastle. The fulness of his knowledge of the colony and of the characteristics of the different places to be visited was the admiration of the Duke when he came to test it by the actual experiences of the journey. He supplied the Duke also with memoranda for the answers to be made to the addresses which might be expected to be presented to the Prince of Wales during his progress. Every one of these were used and found to be invaluable, from the peculiar aptness with which they had been framed to suit the circumstances of the different localities and the idiosyncracies of their populations.

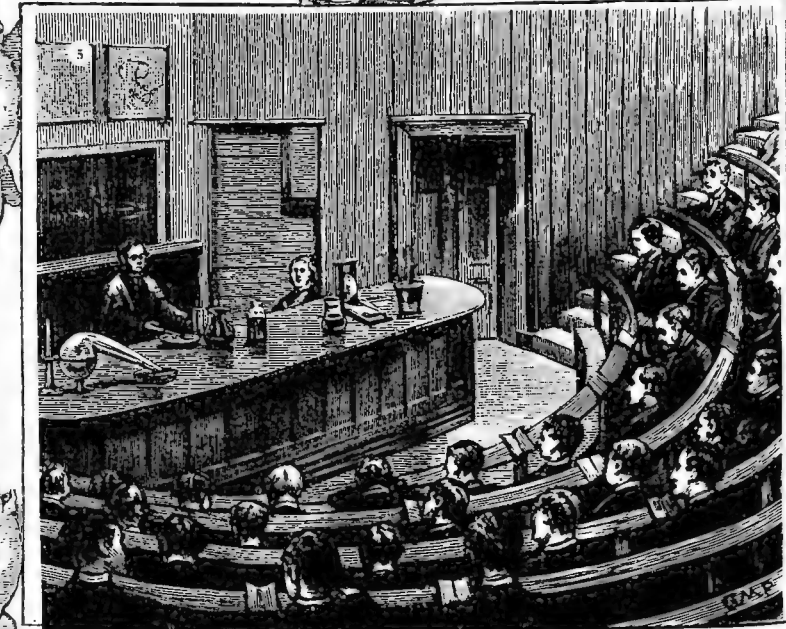
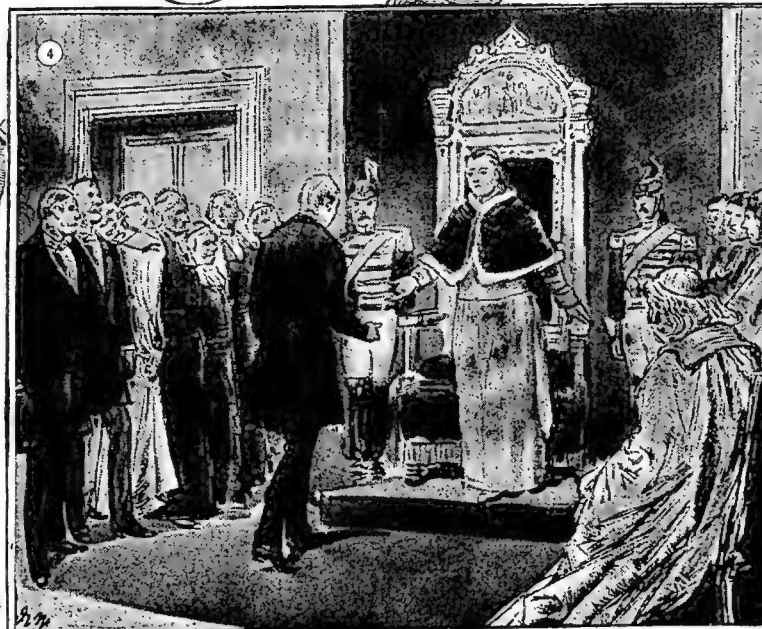
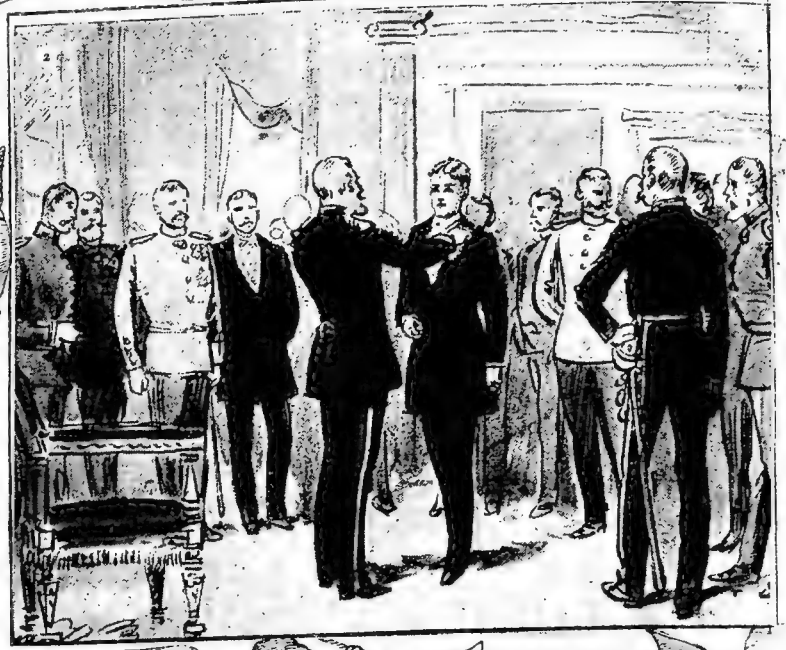
On the 9th July, 1860, the Prince of Wales left Osborne in the *Victoria and Albert* with the Prince Consort for Devonport. He embarked there on board H.M.S. *Hero*, 91 guns, Captain G. H. Seymour, C.B., and sailed at 1 A.M., 10th July, from Plymouth Sound for North America. The *Ariadne*, 26-gun frigate (launched the preceding year at Deptford), Captain E. W. Vansittart, accompanied her on the cruise; and both ships were escorted out to sea by the Channel Squadron. In addressing the Devonport Corporation before leaving, the Prince of Wales said, "You may well look back with pride to the fact that so many eminent colonists have embarked on their great mission from your shores. It shall not be my fault if I fail to convey to our brethren across the Atlantic the feelings entertained by the Queen and people of England for the descendants of those men and for the countries which they founded. I go to the great possessions of the Queen in North America with a lively anticipation of the pleasure which the sight of a noble land, the great works of nature, and of human skill, and a generous and active people must produce, and I shall endeavour to bring home with me such information as may, in future, be of use to me in all my associations with my countrymen."

The Duke of Newcastle, Lord St. Germain, General Bruce, Colonel Teesdale, Captain Grey, and Dr. Acland formed the suite.

The voyage was rough: eight days of storm, with a heavy sea, and dense mist. On the 25th July he landed first in the New World at St. John's, in Newfoundland (the oldest British colony), where his presence produced a fever of excitement. A Levée, Regatta, and Ball were necessarily held: but, on re-embarking, his carriage was drawn from the Government House to Queen's Quay by enthusiastic crowds. The rough fishermen and their wives were quite wild about him, and their frequent exclamations were, "God bless his pretty face, and send him a good wife." His appearance was very much in his favour, and his youth and royal dignified manners and bearing seem to have touched all hearts, so that he carried away a favourable impression of this almost unknown rugged island. "That locality," wrote the Prince Consort to his own mother, "is known to the European, and particularly to the German, Philistine, chiefly, if not exclusively, through the Newfoundland dogs." He therefore pictures to himself the Prince of Wales as surrounded by those animals, and their animated part in the prevailing enthusiasm.

From Newfoundland the Prince of Wales proceeded straight to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he arrived July 29th. Warm as had been his reception in Newfoundland it was outdone by that which awaited him as he advanced. Lord Mulgrave (now Lord Normanby), Governor of the Colony, entertained him at Government House, and the Prince reviewed the Imperial troops in garrison. Thence

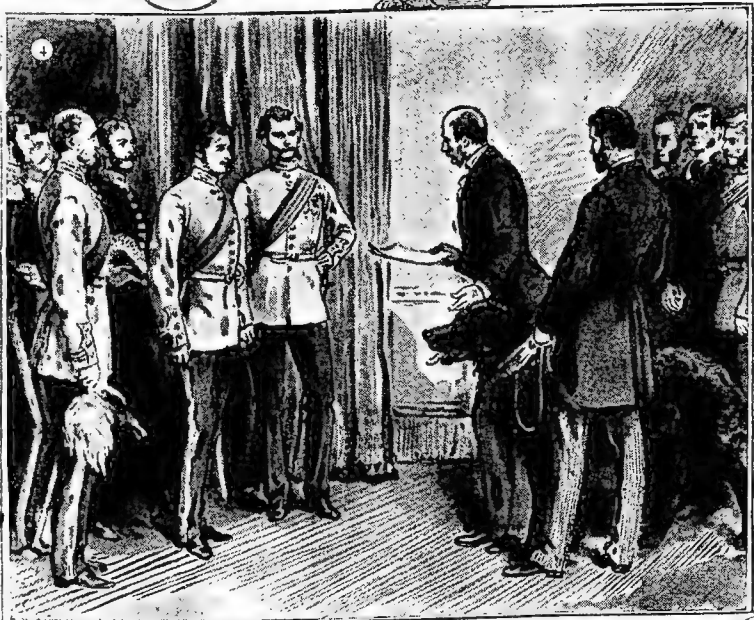
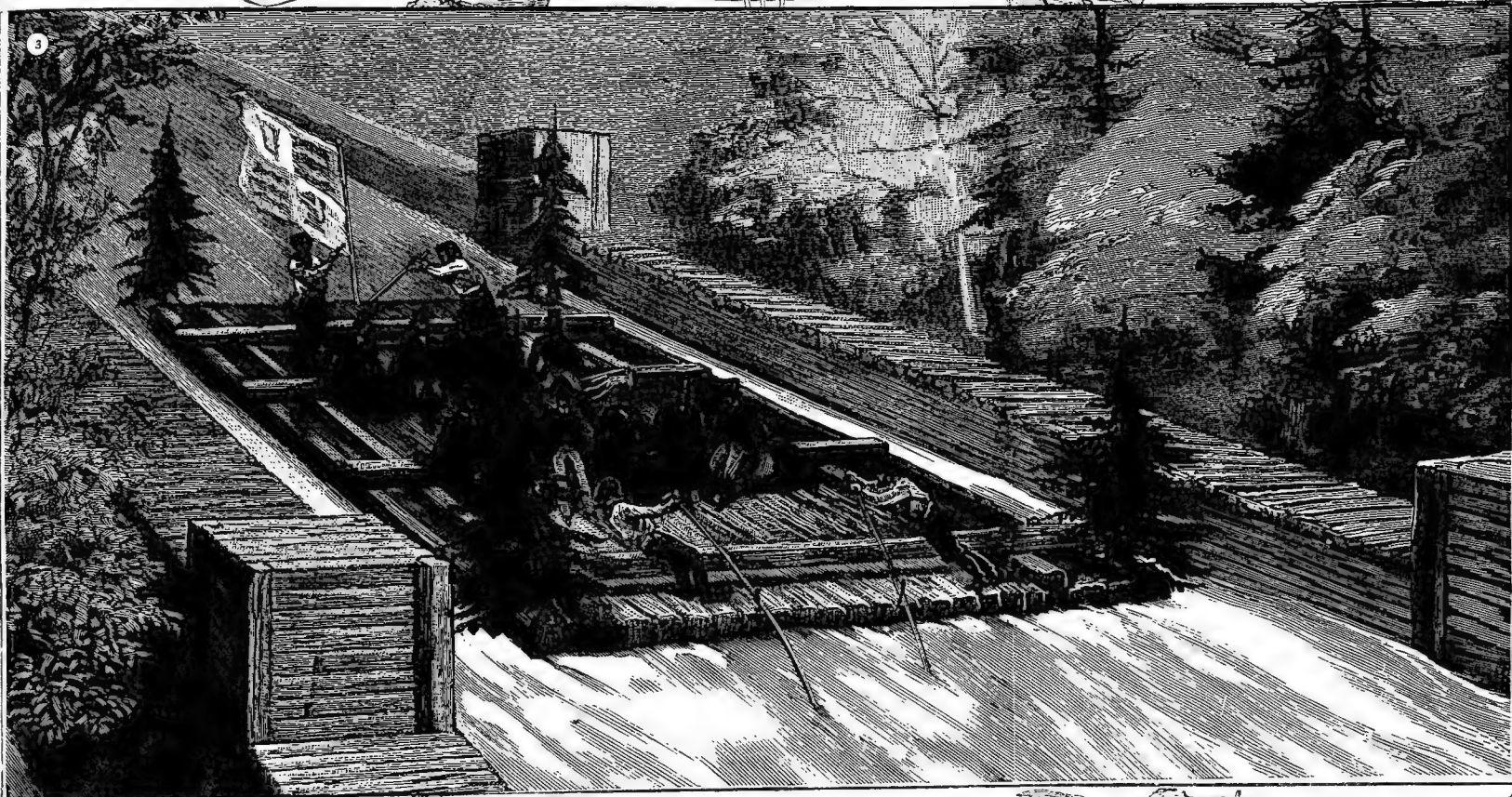




ALBERT VICTOR 1864 EDWARD 1865 ALEXANDRA 1868

1. THE PRINCE ROWING ON THE THAMES DURING HIS RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE LODGE, RICHMOND  
 2. THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA INVESTING THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH THE ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE AT BERLIN  
 3. AT THE CARNIVAL, AT ROME  
 4. A VISIT TO POPE PIUS IX. AT ROME  
 5. THE PRINCE ATTENDING LECTURES BY DR. LYON PLAYFAIR AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY





ALBERT EDWARD

ALEXANDRA

1. EARLY CHAPEL AT CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD  
 2. AN ENCOUNTER WITH AN ANGRY FARMER, NEAR OXFORD  
 3. DESCENDING THE FALLS OF CHAUDIÈRE, CANADA  
 4. THE PEOPLE OF NEWFOUNDLAND PRESENTING A DOG TO THE PRINCE  
 5. DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE FROM CARLETON, NEW BRUNSWICK



The Queen wrote in reply, from Windsor Castle, to the President :—  
 “ Your letter has afforded me the greatest pleasure, containing, as it does, such kind expressions with regard to my son, and assuring me that the character and object of his visit to you and to the United States have been fully appreciated, and that his demeanour and the feelings evinced by him have secured to him your esteem and the general good-will of your countrymen. I purposely delayed the answer to your letter until I should be able to couple with it the announcement of the Prince of Wales’s safe return to his home. Contrary winds and stress of weather have much retarded his arrival ; but we have been fully compensated for the anxiety which this long delay has naturally caused us by finding him in such excellent health and spirits and so delighted with all he has seen and experienced in his travels. He cannot sufficiently praise the great cordiality with which he has been everywhere greeted in your country, and the friendly manner in which you have received him ; and whilst, as a mother, I am most grateful for the kindness shown him, I feel impelled to express, at the same time, how deeply I have been touched by the many demonstrations of affection towards



myself personally which his presence has called forth, I fully reciprocate towards your nation the feelings thus made apparent, and look upon them as forming an important link to connect two nations of kindred origin and character, whose mutual esteem and friendship must always have so material an influence upon their respective development and prosperity. The interesting and touching scene at the grave of General Washington, to which you allude, may be fitly taken as the type of our present feeling, and I trust of our future relations."

Though it was late in the term, the Prince proceeded to Oxford; and there, in December, both the Queen and Prince Consort visited him.

After Christmas the Prince of Wales began his residence as Undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge. On the 15th of January, 1861, he took up his quarters, with the same suite as were with him at Oxford, Lieut.-Colonel Keppel having now joined them, at Madingley Hall, an old Elizabethan building in red brick, with many more modern additions, three miles out of Cambridge, and from there drove or rode over nearly every day.

A room at the Master's Lodge was set apart for his use, where he usually lunched after attending lectures. He was on the side of Mr. Matheson, the Senior College Tutor at the time. Constitutional law and history were the subjects he chiefly studied. Professor Kingsley gave him a special series of lectures at his own house. The Duke of St. Alban's and Mr. Hope-Grant were both contemporaries of his at the University. On Sundays he generally attended morning service at the village church at Madingley, which is close to the Hall. This churchyard, with its grove of yew trees, is one of the many that lay claim to be the scene of Gray's Elegy, and was certainly visited by the poet, at any rate, when he was at Pembroke College. On Sunday afternoon he nearly always dined in Hall, with the Master, Dr. Whewell, and the Fellows of the College. The Prince often hunted with the Cambridgeshire, joined in the A.D.C. performances, played racquet and tennis, but did not row much on the river.

On the 10th of March this year the Duchess of Kent died at Frogmore, and he went to Windsor, where he met the Crown Princess of Prussia, and stayed there till April 2nd. He was present at her funeral, in St. George's Chapel, on the 25th.

On May 14th the Prince Consort visited him at Cambridge for the purpose of hearing Professor Willis's lecture on "The Architectural History of the University," in the Senate House on Sir Robert Rede's foundation. This lecture has since been expanded into three large quarto volumes by his nephew, W. G. Clark.

In the same May Term he attended the Volunteer Review held on Parker's Piece, by Colonel M'Murdo, when the Inns of Court and Oxford University Companies brigaded with those of Cambridge University. The Prince was Hon. Colonel of the last, which were then commanded by Colonel Valentine Baker, at that time reading at Magdalen College, preparatory to taking Holy Orders.

For the summer vacation, at the end of June, the Prince proceeded to the camp of the Curragh of Kildare, where, with the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, he went through the ordinary routine of military duties, residing in a hut in the Camp. Sir George Brown was Commander-in-Chief in Ireland at the time, General Ridley in command of the Camp, and the Earl of Carlisle Lord-Lieutenant. When he landed at Kingston H.M.S. *Hero* was one of the ships that was stationed there. During his stay he visited the Duke of Leinster at Carton, and Archbishop Cullen at Maynooth.

The Queen and Prince Consort went over to Ireland on the 22nd August, and on the 24th August held a grand review at the Curragh; the number of troops on the ground amounted to 12,000. The Queen writes:—"The position of the camp is splendid, with the Wicklow Hills in the distance, and an immense amount of turf which nothing can spoil! Such a crowd, such a scamper and scramble!"

The Prince of Wales accompanied his parents in their subsequent visit to Killarney, where they were first the guests of Lord Castlerosse at Kenmare House, and afterwards of the Right Hon. A. A. Herbert at Muckross. Everywhere, both in Dublin and at Killarney, and every place they passed, they were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Queen expressed herself as much pleased with the warm-heartedness of her reception, and by the eagerness of the Irish peasantry to cheer and be near her. And the magnificent scenery of the Middle, Upper, and Lower Lakes, the most lovely in the British Isles, combining as it does the rugged grandeur of Scotland with the softness and rich colouring of the Italian lake atmosphere, particularly delighted Her Majesty.

The Queen returned to England on the 30th. The Prince Consort was busy superintending the preparations for the Exhibition at South Kensington, which was to be held the following year. It already covered twenty-one acres.

The Prince of Wales's last act before leaving the Curragh was to present colours to the 36th Regiment, which, with the 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards, had formed the first brigade of infantry at the Camp. This he did on the 10th September. The next day he left Ireland, in order to be present at the Prussian manoeuvres near Coblenz, on the Rhine, on the 20th September, where he was the guest of the Crown Prince and Princess.

In visiting Germany the Prince of Wales had another object in the view besides being a spectator of the military manoeuvres in the Rhenish Provinces. It had been arranged that he was to make the acquaintance of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, who was then on a visit to Germany, with a view to a marriage, should the meeting result in a mutual attachment. The meeting took place at Speier and Heidelberg on the 24th and 25th September, and ended with the happiest results. "We hear nothing but excellent accounts of the Princess Alexandra," the Prince Consort notes in his diary on the 30th September, and he adds, with obvious satisfaction, that "the young people seem to have taken a warm liking for each other."

On his return from Germany he went for a few days to Balmoral with Prince Louis of Hesse, and then back to Cambridge to resume his studies. The Prince Consort writes:—"His present wish, after his time at the University is up, which it will be about Christmas, is to travel, and we have gladly assented to his proposal to visit the Holy Land. This, under existing circumstances, is the most useful tour he can make, and will occupy him till early in June."

Marlborough House, which had been purchased for Princess

Charlotte and Prince Leopold in 1817, and which afterwards had been the residence of Queen Adelaide, had been settled in 1850 on the Prince of Wales when he came to the age of eighteen. It was now being prepared by the Prince Consort for the Prince's occupation.

On November 7th the Prince of Wales was called to the Bar, and elected Bencher of the Middle Temple, and opened the New Temple Library. He spent his twentieth birthday at Windsor, and then returned to Cambridge. On Monday, the 28th November, the Prince Consort visited him at Madingley, and slept the night there. He had been complaining of rheumatic pains, and sleeplessness since the 10th. On the 28th arrived the tidings of the *Trent* affair, on the 30th the draft of the despatch to be forwarded by the British Foreign Office to the United States Government; this the Prince corrected on the morning of December 1st, though he could scarcely hold his pen while writing it. He removed everything from it that could irritate a proud and sensitive nation; and in all human probability it was owing to these corrections—the last words he ever wrote—that the avoidance of such a calamity as a fratricidal war between Great Britain and the United States was mainly due. On the night of the 13th the Prince of Wales was summoned from Cambridge; he arrived at Windsor Castle at 3 A.M. Saturday, December 14th, and Sir Henry Holland broke to him the state of the Prince Consort. At 10.45 P.M. that noble and pure spirit passed away. On Monday, 23rd December, at the funeral in St. George's Chapel, the Prince of Wales was the chief mourner, leading little Prince Arthur by the hand (Prince Alfred was absent in the West Indies, and Prince Leopold at Cannes). Afterwards he went down on Christmas Eve to the Queen at Osborne.

On account of this season of the year being the best for travelling in the East, Her Majesty desired that the projected tour of the Prince should be carried out; which was accordingly done, through the delay occasioned by the death of the lamented Prince Consort necessitated the omission of Greece from the earlier stage of the tour.

Before leaving England, the Prince concluded the purchase of the Sandringham estate from Mr. Spencer Cowper. It was the selection of the Prince Consort, and in so doing the Prince merely carried out his father's wish.

The Prince left Dover, February 6, 1862, with General Hon. R. Bruce, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Major Teesdale, and proceeded by Darmstadt, Munich, and Vienna to Venice. He embarked on board the *Osborne* on the 16th, and sailing down the Adriatic, touched at Cattaro, and other places on the Albanian coast, before arriving at Corfu. Alexandria was reached on the 28th, and here he was met by Canon Stanley, the Hon. R. Meade (son of Lord Clanwilliam), and Dr. Minter. The Royal party, thus increased, left Alexandria by train March 1st, for Cairo, where the Viceroy, Said Pasha, had prepared the Kasr-el-Noussa Palace, in the Shoubra Road, for their reception. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 4th, they started with a long cavalcade of dromedaries from Gizeh out to the Pyramids, through the green fields and palm groves (the present road and avenue were not made then). The sun had just set when they arrived at the Pyramid platform. After visiting the Sphinx, they bivouacked for the night in the tents sent forward by the Viceroy. At early dawn, before sunrise, they made the ascent of the Great Pyramid. The Prince of Wales climbed to the top without the usual Bedouin assistance, "one to pull up, and one to shove behind."

The face of the pyramid consists of tiers of stone, some four feet high, and others one-and-a-half feet: there are over two hundred of these tiers in all, from the bottom to the top. Strong knees and back, and a good wind, are the only requisites needed for getting up easily: coming down, however, a good head is required, for if giddiness comes on it may be awkward. From the flat summit, the Prince and his party enjoyed at leisure the prospect spread at their feet, watching the sun rise from behind the Mokattan Hills, on the eastern side of the Nile valley, gild the minarets of Cairo in the distance with its light, and glance upon the head of the Sphinx below.

Returning afterwards to Gizeh, the Prince embarked on the large saloon boat which had been placed at his service by the Viceroy, and was taken in tow by one of the two steamers that were to accompany him up the Nile as far as the First Cataract.

They passed Siout, halting only every evening for the night in order to take in coals and provisions, when the Prince usually landed for the chance of shooting, till they arrived at Assouan, March 12th. Rare as it is in Upper Egypt the day was cloudy and rainy, and oddly enough it was the same when the Prince's two sons were there twenty-one years afterwards. Philæ was visited and the Cataract, and then they turned to descend the Nile. Edfou, where the Great Temple had been recently uncovered, was the first place of disembarkment, and then Esneh. Pushing on, Thebes was reached on Saturday, the 15th, by midnight. Here the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg had arrived the same day, coming up from Cairo.

On Sunday, the 16th, Canon Stanley (who had been in the East before, in 1852-3) performed Divine Service in the great Hall of Columns at Karnac, and a long day was spent amid the stupendous ruins.

Monday and Tuesday were devoted to the western bank of the river—the Tombs of the Kings, Goornah, Medinet Haboo, the colossal Memnon Statues, and the Ramesseum. On the 18th Kenah was reached, and then Denderah. At Assiut a number of Arab spearmen gave a performance, or jereed, before the Prince. The only other halts made were at Beni Hassan for the Rock Temples, and at Sakkarah for Memphis.

The party reached Cairo on the 23rd, having been nineteen days away. Two days were spent in Cairo, in the bazaars and mosques, and on the 25th Suez was visited by rail. Here the Prince went in a small steamer to Ain Moussah, or Wells of Moses, then back by rail to Cairo.

He left Cairo on the 27th, by special train for Alexandria, starting at 9.30, and arriving at 1.15 p.m., visited Pompey's Pillar and the Obelisks (one of which is now in America, and the other on the Thames embankment) and finally got under way in the *Osborne* on the 28th for Jaffa, where they landed on the 31st. Thence the yacht returned to Malta; and the Prince and his party went up to Jerusalem, encamping outside on the North East of the city. Two

days were devoted to visiting the Holy Sepulchre, the Temple Haram, the Mount of Olives, and the so-called Tomb of David. On leaving Jerusalem they proceeded to Bethlehem, thence to Marsaba, and the Dead Sea, where the Prince bathed. Next to Jericho (Ain-es-Sultan), and the following day to Bethania, and so back to Jerusalem.

Sunday, April 6th, the Prince spent at Jerusalem, on Monday, the 7th, left for Hebron, and, having obtained a special firman from the Sultan, was on the 8th admitted to the tombs of the patriarchs in the mosque, the first Christian who had entered since the Crusades. Returning to Jerusalem by the Pools of Solomon, the Prince left it on the 10th, and encamped for the night at Bethel; on the 11th proceeded by Shiloh to Nablûs, arriving there the day before the Samaritan Passover. On the 12th he visited Jacob's Well in the morning, and in the evening went up Mount Gerizim, and there witnessed the ancient ceremony. Canon Stanley was specially interested, and stayed on the open mountain all the night, till the feast was eaten in haste in the morning.

Palm Sunday, the 13th, was passed in the encampment above Nablûs. Monday saw them in the plain of Esdraelon at Megiddo. On the 15th they encamped at the foot of Carmel, and on the 16th came to Acre.

Good Friday was spent at Nazareth; and on Saturday, the 19th, after ascending Tabor, the Prince was entertained by Aghyle Aga, between Tabor and Tiberias, a well-known Bedouin or half Bedouin chief, who, after a life of adventures somewhat similar to those of David at the Court of Achish, had acquired a certain reputation by the protection which he had extended to the Christians of Nazareth and the neighbourhood during the disturbances of 1860.

"The reception," says Canon Stanley, "was interesting, as bringing before us several of the well-known traits of Arabian life depicted in the Bible. The long tent of black goats' hair was entirely open to the leeward side, carpets and rugs were spread on the ground, and a low divan was slightly raised on cushions. The pegs of the tent were rough stakes or pieces of wood. The 'hammer' was a large wooden mallet. The wife's tent was the same as the other, only that no one enters it beside herself and the chief, and hence all the valuables are kept there. The meal, for the inadequacy of which Aghyle Aga six times over repeated the most urgent apologies, consisted of three courses.

"The first was a large pewter dish filled with small tender pieces of mutton, taken with the fingers. The second was in a pewter barrel filled with sour milk frothed like cream, drunk with a cup, and a smaller pewter bowl filled with sweet milk to be drunk by raising it to the mouth. In both were dipped the large flexible rags of Arab cake or bread thrown in profusion on the carpets. The third stage consisted of a larger bowl filled with the rice, which the two chiefs, who up to this time had stood by watching our meal, now, when requested to do so, sat down and devoured, rolling up balls of rice in the hollow of their hands, and tossing the whole in handfuls down their throats with extraordinary rapidity."

At sunset on Easter Eve, the first sight was obtained of the Sea of Galilee, on the shores of which, outside the old walls of Tiberias, the camp was pitched. Here, on Easter Day, the Holy Communion was celebrated. On the 21st they started northwards along the eastern shores of the lake, by Khan Minyeh and Tell-Hum, up to Safed, where they arrived two hours after sunset. On the 22nd they arrived at Kadish Naphtali, where there was some magnificent hawking with Tamer Bey, the Matâwileh chief, and on Wednesday, the 23rd, arrived at mid-day at Dan and the sources of the Jordan. St. George's Day found them there by his shrine, where he is revered as a Mussulman saint. The following three days were consumed in an expedition to the Crusading Castle of Belfort and the banks of the Litány. On Sunday the 27th they were at Rasheya, in the Anti-Lebanon, and on the 28th reached Damascus; here the Prince received a visit from the Algerine hero Abd-el-Kader. From Damascus they went to Beyrout, passing the Sunday, May 4th, at Baalbec. On the 6th, at 5 P.M. in the evening, they got under weigh in the *Osborne*, and visited Tyre and Sidon on the South, and the Dog River on the North. They encamped at Ehden beneath the Mountain of the Cedars on the 10th; the last Sunday, in Syria, the 11th, was passed there.

The shores of Syria were left on the 13th; and afterwards sailing away westwards he landed at Camirus in Rhodes, at Antiparos, and early on the morning of the 17th reached the harbour of Patmos, and subsequently Ephesus. Then to Smyrna, where Sunday, the 18th was spent, and passing the Troad the Dardanelles were reached, and the yacht anchored for the night of the 19th off Lampascus. Tuesday, May 20th, the Prince arrived at Constantinople. The Grand Vizier came off to the *Osborne* to welcome him; and the Turkish fleet saluted and manned yards as he landed, with Sir Henry Bulwer the Ambassador, at the Imperial Palace of Dolma Bachtché, where the Sultan met him on the Steps. Thence to the British Embassy, where the Sultan returned the Prince's visit within the hour. Wednesday was devoted to the Arsenal. On the 22nd the Prince went incognito with Prince Leiningen alone, under the guidance of Mr. Noel Temple Moore, to the Bazaars and through Galata to the old Seraglio, then to the Treasury, the old Armoury, St. Sophia, and the Mosques at Pera.

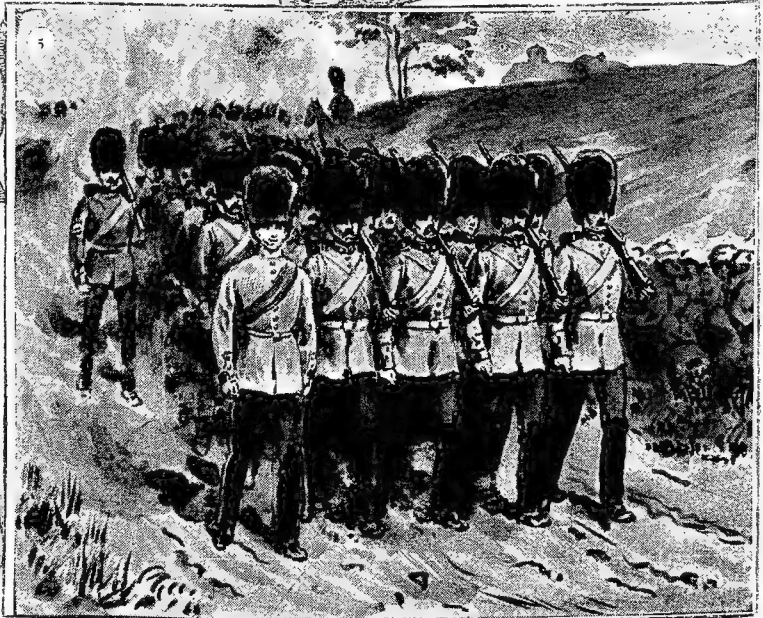
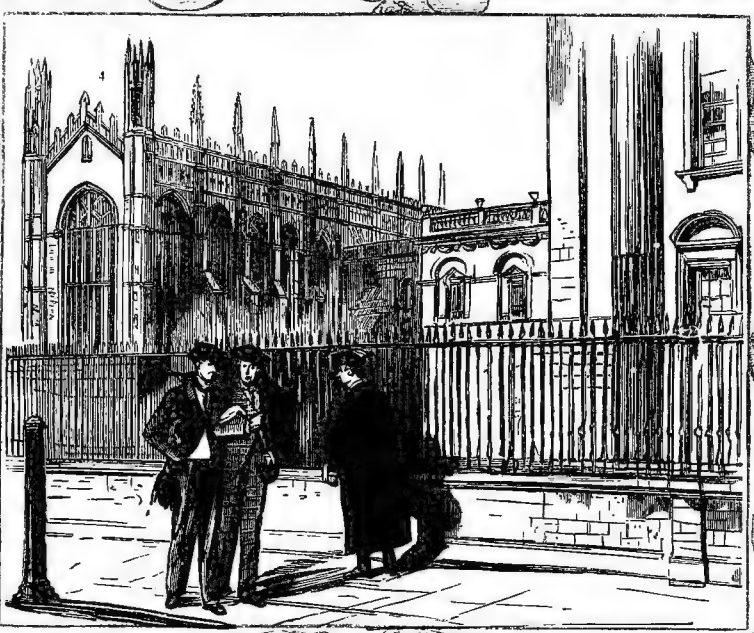
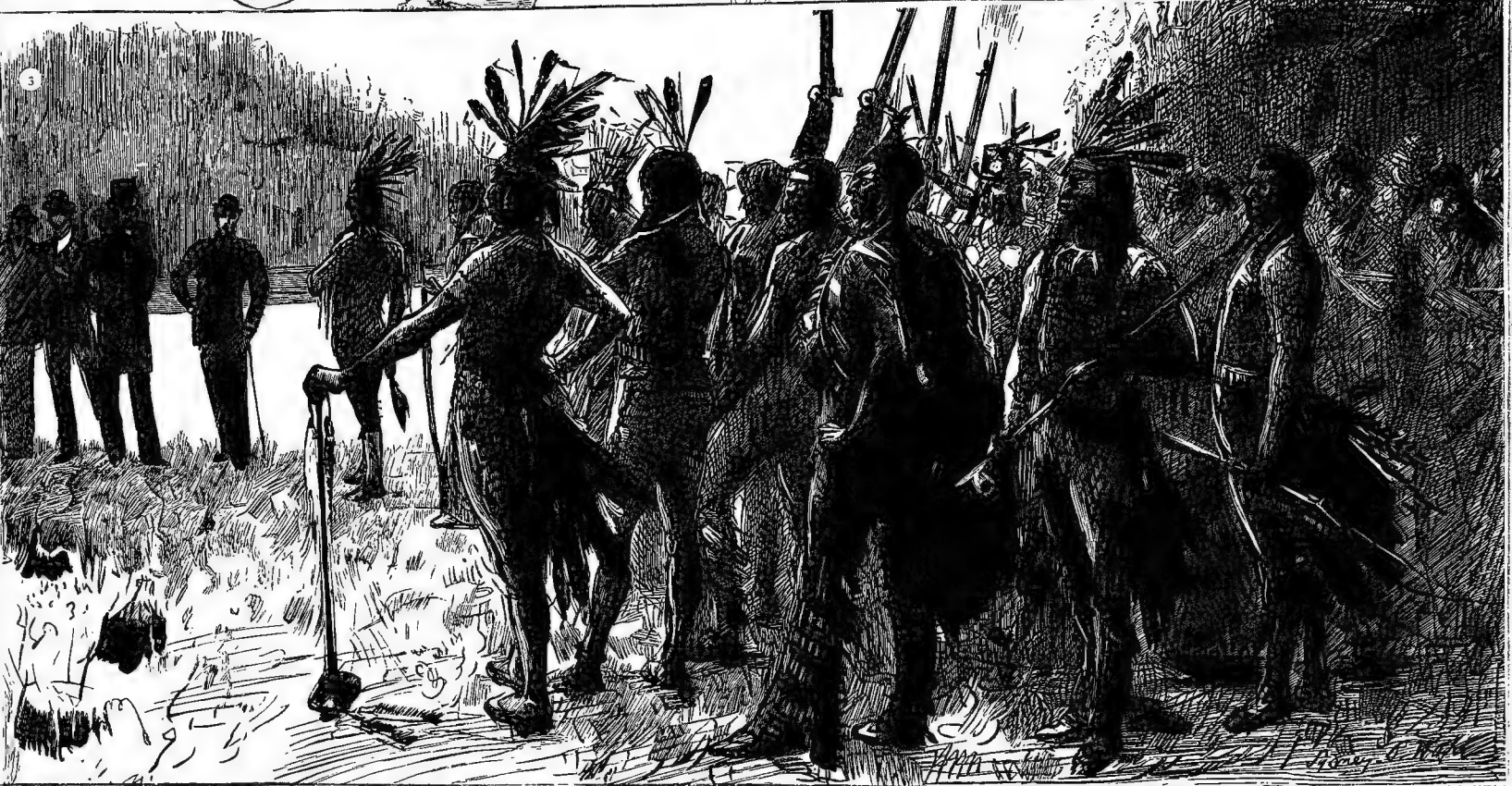
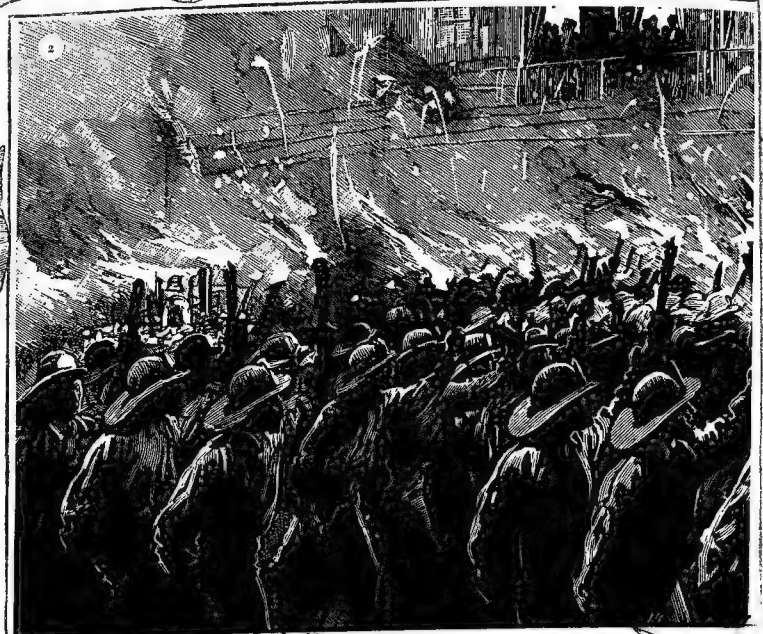
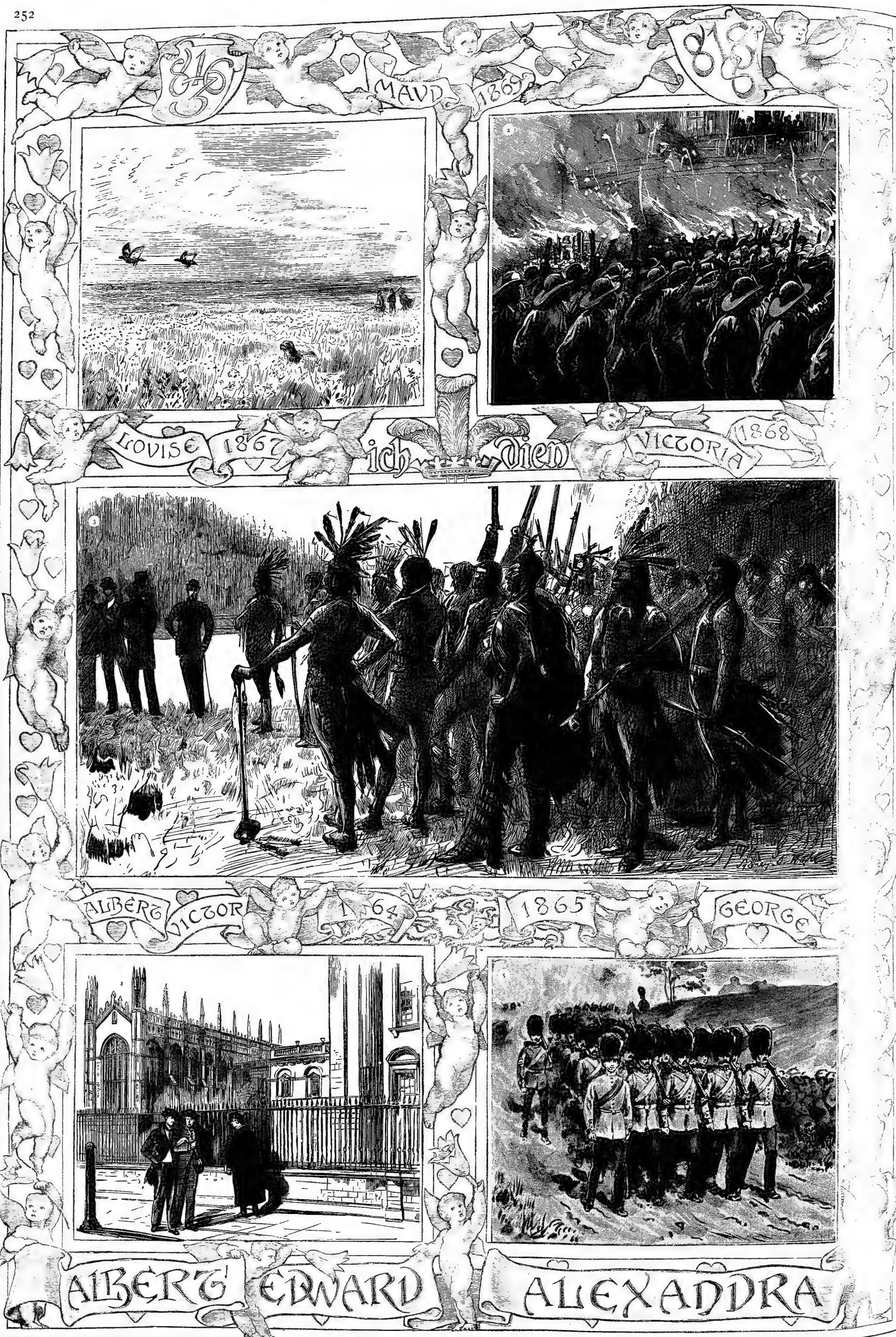
On the 23rd the Sultan gave a breakfast at the Sweet Waters. On the 25th the Prince took leave of His Majesty at Dolma Batché. Athens and Malta were next called at, and then Marseilles; then coming home through Paris, the Prince visited the Emperor and Empress of the French at Fontainebleau, and arrived at Windsor, June 14th.

Trinity Sunday, June 15th, Canon Stanley preached before the Queen and Royal Family in the Private Chapel. The only shade cast over this most interesting tour was caused by the illness of General Bruce, who caught a fever at Constantinople, though he came on to London, shortly afterwards succumbed to the attack on the 27th June.

The Prince returned to England in time for the marriage of his sister Princess Alice, which took place on July 9th, 1862, to Prince Frederick William Louis, the eldest son of Prince Charles, the brother of the then reigning Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

For some time past a rumour had been current throughout England respecting a pending matrimonial alliance between the Prince of Wales and a Danish Princess, and these rumours gained strength by the report of an intended visit of Her Majesty to





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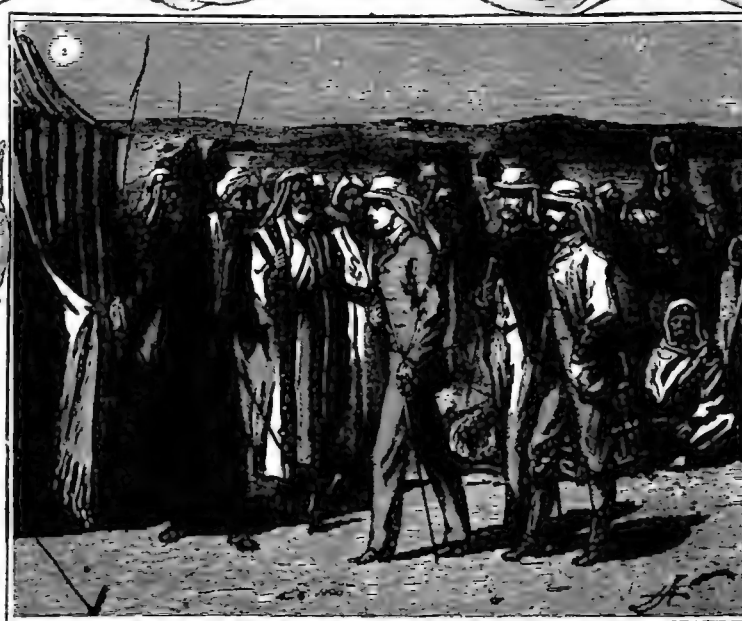
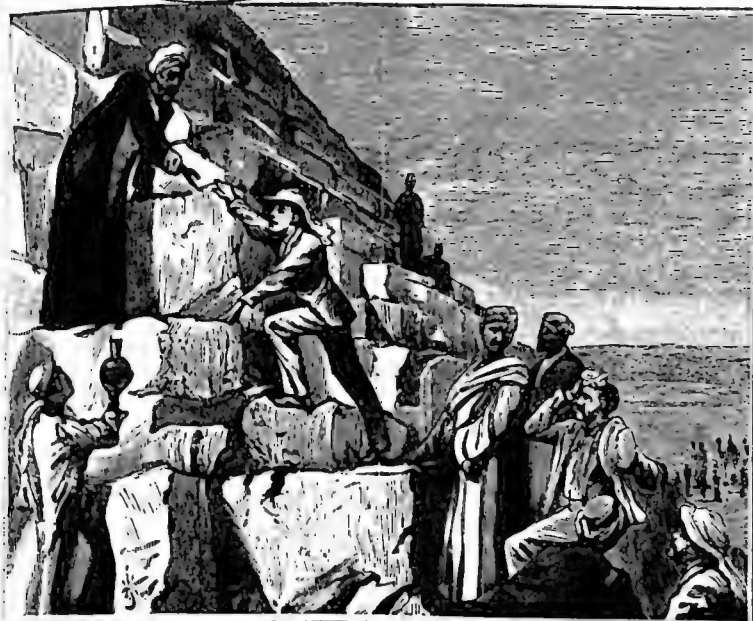
GEORGE

ALBERT EDWARD

ALEXANDRA

1. SPORT ON THE CANADIAN PRAIRIES  
 2. A PROCESSION OF FIRE BRIGADES IN HONOUR OF THE PRINCE AT NEW YORK  
 3. A DEPUTATION OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS VISITING THE PRINCE AT SARNIA, CANADA  
 4. THE PRINCE AT CAMBRIDGE  
 5. WITH THE GUARDS AT THE CURRAGH—A "MARCH OUT" TO MARYBOROUGH

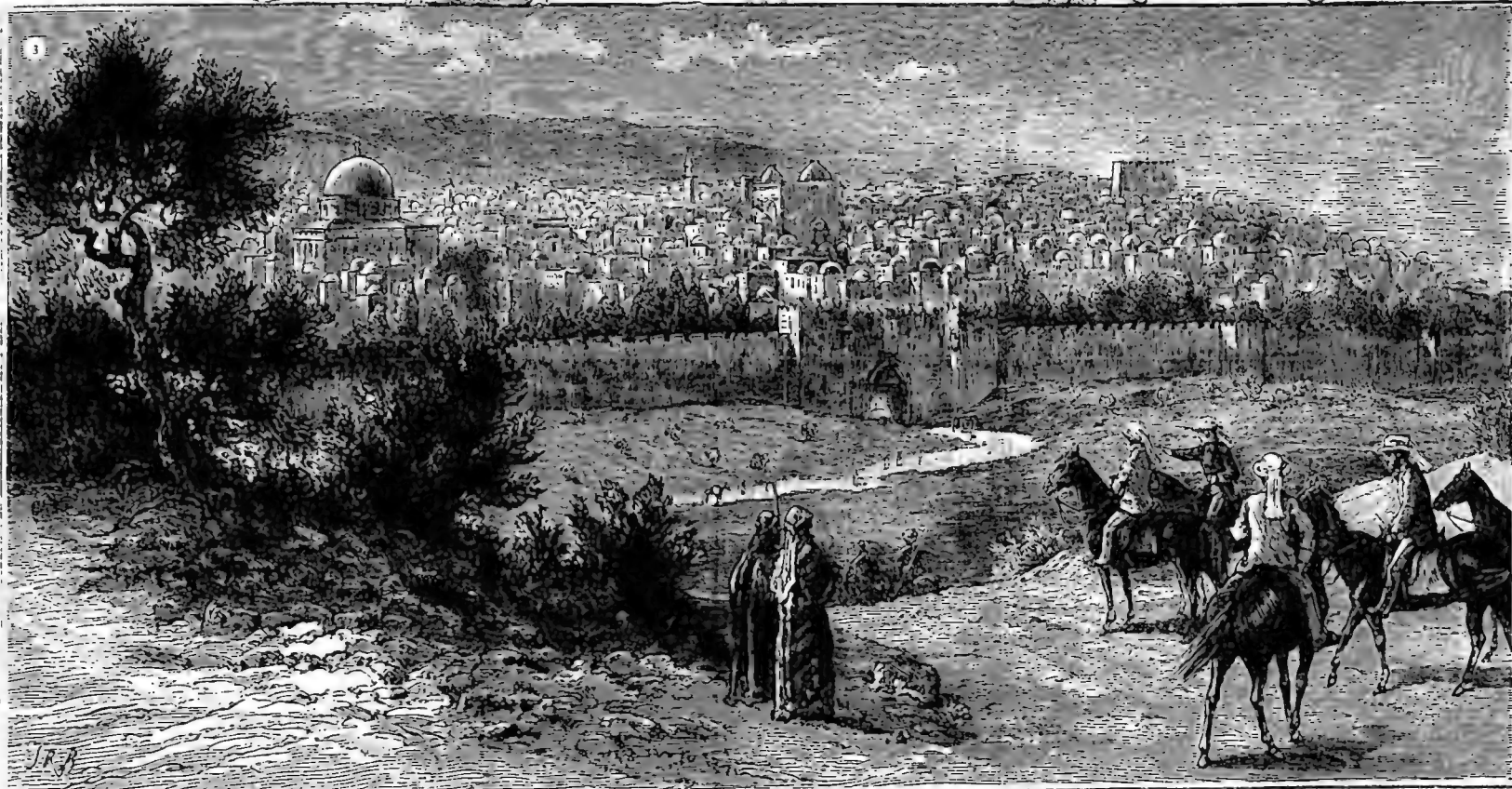




LOUISE 1867

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VICTORIA 1868



TIBER 1864

1865

GEORGE



BERG EDWARD

ALEXANDRA

1. THE PRINCE IN EGYPT—THE ASCENT OF THE GREAT PYRAMID
2. THE PRINCE IN AN ENCAMPMENT OF BEDOUIN ARABS, NEAR TIBERIAS
3. THE PRINCE IN THE HOLY LAND—HIS FIRST VIEW OF JERUSALEM
4. AN AUDIENCE OF THE SULTAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE
5. BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT LAEKEN, BELGIUM



the Belgian Court, where the Royal Family of Denmark was then staying.

On the 1st September Her Majesty and suite embarked on board the *Osborne*, and proceeded on this visit. The Prince followed a few days later, having been delayed by some necessary superintendence of alterations being made at Sandringham Hall, a beautiful estate in Norfolk, which he had recently purchased at a cost of 200,000*l*.

It is worthy of note that at this period the Prince wrote an affecting autograph letter to Lord Derby, requesting to be allowed to contribute two thousand pounds to the Memorial Fund, which it was intended to devote to the construction of the grand central hall of the building to be erected in Hyde Park, to the memory of his illustrious father, the Prince Consort.

On the 6th September the Prince followed the Royal Family to Brussels, where he enjoyed a series of entertainments and excursions, in which the Danish Royal Family joined.

All eyes were directed to that point to watch the little love drama which it was generally believed was there being enacted, but soon every doubt was set aside by the public announcement of the betrothal of the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of Prince Christian, Heir-Apparent to the Crown of Denmark (now King Christian IX.), to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The betrothal took place on the 9th September at the Palace of Laeken, in presence of the King of the Belgians and his family, and the Royal Danish visitors, and was followed by a grand dinner-party in the evening, which included, besides the illustrious visitors and their suites, the Ministers of the Interior and Foreign Affairs, and several members of the Danish and diplomatic bodies.

Her Majesty's consent to this intended alliance was authoritatively given on the 1st November following. On the 9th the Prince of Wales completed his twenty-first year. Meanwhile the Princess with her father had been to Osborne to see the Queen, spending some three weeks with her Majesty in the Isle of Wight and Windsor. On the 10th of March, 1863, the Royal marriage was celebrated amidst every demonstration of enthusiasm, its extreme popularity having been previously evinced by the hearty reception given to the fair Princess on her reaching these shores.

On that memorable day, all ranks and classes of the community gave themselves up to unaffected rejoicings and public festivities. Throughout the length and breadth of the land, the lieges of the Crown held high holiday; business was absolutely and literally at a stand-still, and the entire people welcomed the bride with spontaneous and irrepressible enthusiasm. Her progress through London was a perfect ovation, the main thoroughfares through which she passed were magnificently decorated, flags and banners waved from every eminence, and from every church spire throughout the kingdom, and the rejoicings of the day were succeeded by splendid pyrotechnic displays and brilliant illuminations by night. Let us here add that from the time Her Royal Highness first set foot on these shores to the present, she has shown herself worthy to the fullest extent of the unbounded loyalty of her reception, and by her graceful and amiable qualities she has secured the affection and esteem of the British nation.

The wedding took place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, where a *dais*, covered with blue, and worked with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, had been erected in front of the altar rails, while above, on the left side of the Communion Table, Her Majesty's pew, or rather closet, was also draped in blue. From here the Queen, clad in mourning, and attended by a small suite, witnessed the ceremony. Close to the *dais* were seats for the Royal Family, and the stalls of the choir and nave were filled with some 900 guests. Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen-at-Arms, and heralds were posted at intervals down the nave, and drummers and trumpeters stood at the door of the reception rooms. The Danish Princess, the mother of the bride—then Princess Christian of Denmark—and the other Princesses opened the procession, being followed by the British Royal Family. Finally, in State procession, the Lord Chamberlain receiving him at the door, came the Prince of Wales wearing a General's uniform with the robes of the Garter and white shoulder-knots, and holding a plumed hat in his hand. He was supported by the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and the band and organ played the March from *Athalie* on the Prince's entrance. The Prince bowed to the Queen, bent before the altar, and then stood awaiting his bride. The Princess Alexandra, with her father, Prince Christian of Denmark, and the Duke of Cambridge, drove from the Castle to the west entrance of the Chapel with a brilliant escort, and on emerging from her reception saloon in the chapel she was met by eight bridesmaids in white silk and tulle, wreath of blush roses, shamrocks, and white heather, and lockets bearing the Danish colours, red and white. The bride's wedding dress was composed of white satin, trimmed with tulle and Honiton lace, myrtle, and orange-blossoms, Honiton veil, and orange-blossom wreath, and train of silver *moiré* antique. On her entrance the March from *Joseph* was played, and on arriving at the Communion rails the Princess bowed to the Queen, to the altar, and to her bridegroom, and the service began. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Chester, and the Dean of Windsor assisting, and at its close, as the bridal procession returned down the nave, the trumpets sounded, and a salute was fired in the Long Walk. The bride and bridegroom drove amidst "God Save the Queen" to the Castle, where the Queen met them, and they went in procession to the Green and White Drawing Rooms to sign the marriage register. The Royal breakfast was held in the Dining Room, the lesser guests being entertained in St. George's Hall. The wedding-cake was of Gothic design. The Princess's bouquet was of orange-blossoms, rosebuds, orchids, and myrtle, the last being cut from plants reared from the sprigs used in the Princess Royal's wedding bouquet, the Queen wishing plants to be raised at Osborne from each bridal bouquet of the Royal Family. After breakfast the Prince and his bride left for Osborne. The Duke of Edinburgh was not present at the marriage, having been suffering from fever at Naples.

After the honeymoon and the subsequent festivities given in honour of the wedding, the Prince and Princess temporarily settled at Frogmore, where their first child was born on January 8th, 1864. Much gratification was felt at the baby being a son, and the little

Prince was christened shortly afterwards as "Albert Victor Christian Edward," the Queen standing sponsor, with a host of other Royal relatives. The estate of Sandringham had been bought just before the Royal Marriage, and when engagements permitted their absence from London the Prince and Princess stayed in a neighbouring house on the estate to superintend Sandringham Hall being fitted for their reception. Their London residence was Marlborough House, which was also enlarged for the accommodation of a growing family, as a second son, Prince George, appeared on June 3rd, 1865. In the following year took place the marriage of Princess Helena with Prince Christian, while 1867 brought the Prince and Princess their first daughter, Princess Louise, born on February 20. Unfortunately, the Princess of Wales was ill for some months after the little one's birth with a rheumatic affection, which prevented her from undertaking any State duties during the season, and left behind it a slight lameness. The Princess went abroad for change, and was quite strong enough by the end of 1868 to undertake a visit to the East soon after the birth of another daughter, Princess Victoria.

On 17th November, 1868, the Prince and Princess of Wales set out from Marlborough House for the Continent; they were accompanied by their three eldest children, and attended by Lady Camarthen, General Sir W. Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Dr. Minter, R.N. Arrived at Paris, they proceeded on a visit to the Emperor at Compiègne, where the Prince enjoyed a few days sport, shortly after which the Royal party directed their steps to the Danish and Swedish Courts.

Pursuing a circular route, they visited Namur, Liège, and Cologne, thence proceeding to Hohendorf. The passage of the Elbe was made in a steam ferry, and they arrived at Lübeck, where they embarked on board a Danish Government steamer, which conveyed them to Korsör.

Landing at this point, they met with an enthusiastic reception from the people, and taking a special train, continued their journey to Fredensborg *viâ* Copenhagen, where they were met by the King and Prince Waldemar.

A round of entertainments was here prepared for their reception, and several days were passed in feasting, rejoicing, and the sports of the field, which brought them to the 15th December, on which day they started for Stockholm.

Arrived at this point, they were met at the railway station by the King of Sweden, and conducted to the palace, and received a right royal welcome. A splendid ball was given at the palace, and another by Prince Oscar of Sweden, and during his stay the Prince of Wales was made a Freemason.

The Royal children being sent home, the Prince and Princess paid a brief visit to the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. Thence, going on board the *Ariadne* at Trieste January 27, 1869, they reached Alexandria on February 4, all the Egyptian men-of-war saluting and manning the yards as they entered the harbour. Mehemet Tewfik Pacha and a host of officials received the Royal party, who went on straight to Cairo to take up their quarters at the Palace of the Kasr-el-Nil. This Palace had been most gorgeously prepared. Solid silver bedsteads, huge mirrors, costly hangings and carpets decorated the rooms, a garden had been planted in the sand outside, and a flotilla of Nile boats rode beneath the windows. The Khédive met his guests at the station, welcoming them with the utmost cordiality. When the Royal party arrived the Pilgrim Caravan was assembled outside Cairo on its way to Mecca, and next morning the Prince and Princess viewed the singular spectacle. The vast multitude moved on, some on foot, some on camels, horses, or donkeys, amid banners flying, green, white, and yellow, inscribed with texts from the Koran, the din of native music, and the hum of the multitude. From Cairo the Royal party proceeded up the Nile in a splendid flotilla. All the scenes of interest were minutely visited, the Princess being most eager to see everything, and six weeks were spent in exploring the ruins of Karnac, Luxor, and Philæ. Returning to Cairo, the Prince and Princess went to the Pyramids of Gizeh, and at the end of March left Alexandria again in the *Ariadne* for Constantinople. The departure was one of the prettiest spectacles witnessed by the Royal party, as amidst the brightest weather the vessel passed the gaily-dressed ships in harbour, and the smoke of the salutes floated over the sea.

Escorted by three other vessels, the *Ariadne* cast anchor in the Golden Horn early on April 1st, and cheers innumerable from the vessels round greeted the Prince and Princess as they appeared on deck. The Prince and Princess landed in the Sultan's State caique—one of the most lovely vessels, and escorted by other Government caiques, with crowds of gaily-costumed officials, they rowed to the Palace of Saleh Bazaar, where the Sultan awaited them on the steps. Through the medium of the Grand Vizier, who interpreted, the Sultan kept up an animated conversation with his guests as he conducted them to their apartments. Existence there was a complete Oriental dream. A splendidly equipped guard of honour, carriages, saddle-horses, caiques, and innumerable servants were at the Royal visitors' disposal. A magnificent band played nightly at dinner, which was served on gold and silver plate; every morning the Sultan sent presents of flowers and fruit, pipes and Turkish baths were always in readiness, and attendants stood in all the corridors ready to fulfil the slightest wish of the Prince and Princess. Perhaps this magnificence and unceasing attention were a trifle oppressive, for the Prince and Princess were delighted to steal away, and like Haroun Alraschid of old, to visit the city in disguise. Dressed as plainly as possible, and with but one lady attendant, they went through the bazaars on foot, under the assumed names of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Thus they went into the shops, bargained with the merchants, sipped sherbet and other sweet drinks, and tasted a dish of genuine kabobs. Possibly their identity may have leaked out, but the expedition was most pleasant, and afforded the Prince and Princess genuine amusement. After a round of more formal amusements the Royal guests left on April 11th, and spent a month on their road home in visiting the scenes famous during the Crimean War. In the following November the Prince and Princess's youngest living child, Princess Maud, was born.

The opening of the Thames Embankment and taking possession of the newly-built house at Sandringham, were the chief events in the Prince of Wales's career in 1870. The Franco-Prussian War had broken out, and the Prince and Princess and family came hur-

rying home from Denmark in consequence. In the spring of 1871 there was another Royal marriage—Princess Louise and Lord Lorne—but the Prince of Wales was more nearly affected by the loss of a child. Little Prince Alexander was born in April and died the next day, being laid at his mother's desire in Sandringham churchyard, where a plain marble cross marks his grave. The Princess was some time recovering, and went to Kissingen and Schwalbach for the waters, while her husband visited Dublin and the Wicklow mountains. In the autumn he went over the battlefields of Metz and Sedan, and owing to various *contretemps* he slept in the midst of pestilential surroundings. When he returned from Germany it was noticed that the Prince hardly seemed in his usual health, but he went to Scotland as usual, and in October with the Princess stayed with Lord and Lady Londesborough at Scarborough, where undoubtedly he laid the seeds of the terrible illness which nearly cost him his life.

Soon after returning to Sandringham, the Prince showed signs of indisposition, and on November 20th his feverish symptoms prevented an intended visit to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh. Drs. Clayton and Gull were called in, and later Sir W. Jenner, while on November 22nd it was officially declared that the Prince was suffering from typhoid fever. For the first few days there were no unfavourable symptoms, but on November 25th the disease took a turn, and assumed its most malignant form. The Princess of Wales nursed her husband untiringly, assisted by Princess Louis of Hesse, while the children were sent to the Queen, at Windsor. From this time the Prince's condition grew most precarious, and the whole country eagerly watched for every scrap of news from Sandringham. Day after day bulletins were issued, each chronicling more alarming symptoms than the former, and crowds gathered at Marlborough House to see the latest report posted upon the walls. By the first week in December the Prince's recovery was thought hopeless, medical skill had well-nigh failed, and it seemed that only an act of Divine Grace could save the Prince to the nation. On December 8th he was almost at the worst, so the Queen and Royal Family were summoned to Sandringham, and there awaited in an agony of suspense the dread event that appeared only too probable. The Prince was quite delirious, and did not recognise the Queen as she stood by his bedside.

Throughout Great Britain the sorrow and anxiety felt was remarkably universal. Political and social differences were forgotten, and for days the entire population of the British Islands presented the spectacle to the world of a nation in the agonies of anxiety and anguish, only second to that of the Sovereign, and of the young wife who watched over the sick-bed of her husband, offering prayers to Almighty God to turn aside the shaft of death which threatened the Heir to the Throne. Nor was the sympathy confined to the United Kingdom. The Colonies were equally anxious, while our Royal Family is so closely connected by marriage with the chief foreign Royal dynasties that the mourning was worldwide. Not only the Prince's friends and admirers, but those whose habit had been to exaggerate his failings and look on his life with cynicism, were loud in their regret and in sorrowful appreciation of the apparently impending calamity. Throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire, throughout Canada and Australia, in Europe and the United States, prayers were offered for the Prince's recovery. Church and Dissent, Jew and Christian, Moslem and Hindoo, joined in one petition. Perhaps one of the most touching services was that at Sandringham Church on the worst Sunday of the illness, when the Princess came in for a few moments to join her petitions to those of her near and well-known neighbours.

That Sunday night the Prince was worse than ever. The Queen and Royal Family were constantly summoned to his room in expectation of his last moments, for, to complicate the disease, a lung-affection threatened suffocation. A dreaded date was December 14th, the anniversary of the Prince Consort's death, for foreboding suggested that this date would prove fatal. But it brought life, not death. After hovering on the brink of the grave from Sunday to Thursday, the Prince suddenly took a turn for the better, and began to mend from that day forward. The absence of sleep and rest had been among his worst symptoms, but he had fortunately been able to take nourishment, and one day even asked for ale. The best medical skill and devoted nursing had been his, for the Princess would scarcely ever leave her husband's bedside, and could only be induced to come away for a short time on leaving Princess Alice in charge. But, henceforward, the Prince's recovery was sure, though terribly slow and tedious. As quiet was necessary, and no further danger was apprehended, the Royal Family party dispersed, the Queen returning to Windsor and leaving only the Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse with the Royal patient and his wife. Feverish symptoms and a hip affection still retarded the Prince's progress, but he left his room during the second week of January, and soon after walked a few steps. A little later and he was able to go out, and the Princess had the happiness of driving out the convalescent in her pony-carriage, as shown in our sketch. When a little stronger, it was advised that the Prince should take a change at once, and he accordingly went with the Princess to the Isle of Wight, where the Royal children were staying. On their way, the Prince and Princess stopped at Windsor to receive a joyous ovation from the Royal borough. Indeed, it was the same story all along the road from Sandringham to Osborne—a display of spontaneous love and loyalty which scarcely knew bounds.

But the Royal Family and the British people alike felt that these bursts of affection, genuine as they were, did not suffice to express their gratitude for deliverance from a national calamity. The Prince himself was anxious to give public thanks for his recovery, and so the Thanksgiving Service at St. Paul's was planned, and gradually the scheme expanded to the size of a national holiday—Thanksgiving Day. St. Paul's, as the Metropolitan Cathedral, was chosen, and it was decided to go in State through the streets, to give the Londoners an opportunity of showing their loyalty. They responded to the full, and apart from the State pageant itself, Thanksgiving Day will long be remembered for the vast and loyal crowds, the splendid wide-spread decorations and illuminations, and the general disposition to make the day a notable occasion. Not to the general disposition to make the day a notable occasion, expose the Prince to bleak weather when only just convalescent, the Thanksgiving was put off until February 27th, 1872, when the weather left nothing to be desired on the point of fineness.



For days before, London had been making ready well nigh with as much energy as for the Jubilee of last year. Bunting, arches, and Venetian masts marked the Royal route from Buckingham Palace to the City, houses were gaily draped and beflagged, some balconies were floral bowers, and patriotic inscriptions of the most affectionate, and sometimes amusing, kind abounded everywhere. But the greatest sight of all was the human mass which thronged every available corner from housetop and window to the very gutter, and was kept back with the greatest difficulty by the soldiers who lined the route.

At five minutes past twelve the procession left Buckingham Palace. First came a detachment of soldiers, then Mr. Speaker, in a gorgeous State carriage of the olden time (the only State vehicle of the procession) attended by his Mace Bearer, who rested that "bauble" on the window-sill, and so gave it the prominent position its importance demanded. The Lord Chancellor followed in his private carriage, then more soldiers, and H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, in a Royal carriage, more soldiers, and then seven carriages filled with the magnates of the Queen's and Prince of Wales's household. In the eighth carriage was the Duke of Edinburgh, in the costume of Naval captain, Prince Arthur in the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, and Prince Leopold and the little Prince George of Wales in Highland dress.

The occupants were warmly cheered throughout, and heartily returned the goodwill of the crowd. Now, however, the excitement of the spectators was wrought up to the highest pitch, and as the escort of Her Majesty's carriage came into view, one long-continued cheer burst forth, mingled with shouts of "God save the Queen," "God bless the Prince of Wales," the carriage stopping every now and then to let the crowd have a good view of its occupants, who kept continuously acknowledging their enthusiastic reception with the most gracious smiles and bows.

At one time the Prince sat bare-headed, but at the evident request of Her Majesty replaced his hat, never, however, letting it rest throughout the route.

By the side of Her Majesty sat the Princess of Wales, while opposite were the Prince of Wales and the Princess Beatrice, with little Prince Albert Victor between them.

Our lady readers may like to hear that the Queen wore a black silk dress and jacket trimmed with miniver, and a black and white bonnet, that Princess Beatrice was in mauve silk edged with swansdown, and a white hat with mauve and white feathers, that the Princess of Wales looked charming in blue velvet and satin trimmed with fur, and a bonnet to match, and that little Prince Albert Victor of Wales was in Highland dress.

Everywhere, through Pall Mall, across Trafalgar Square, and through the Strand, was the same cheering, everywhere the same enthusiasm, and no incident occurred until the *cortège* reached Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor was in readiness to receive Her Majesty at the entrance to his domain, and according to ancient custom to deliver up the City sword. This ceremony over, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by various civic dignitaries, fell into the procession, which continued its way down Fleet Street and up Ludgate Hill to the west front of St. Paul's, which was reached at one o'clock.

The Queen then descended, and giving a cursory glance at the inscription over the door, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord," entered the Cathedral. There a procession was formed, and the Queen, with the Prince and Princess on either side of her, and the rest of the Royal Family behind, proceeded to the Royal pew, the organ playing the National Anthem when Her Majesty entered.

The service commenced with a *Te Deum* and prayers for the Queen and Royal Family. The General Thanksgiving and a special Thanksgiving were then read. The anthem was next sung, a sermon by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the text "Every one members one of another," Romans xii. 5, followed, a hymn was then sung, and the Benediction by the Archbishop concluded the service.

The Queen, with the Prince, then came forward and bowed twice, the procession was re-formed, and left the Cathedral at ten minutes past two.

The route of Her Majesty's return lay by the Old Bailey, the Holborn Viaduct and Hill, Oxford Street to the Marble Arch, and through Hyde Park to Buckingham Palace, which was reached at half-past three.

The same enthusiasm greeted the Royal party here, and an immense crowd awaited their arrival at the Palace. The spectators not dispersing immediately, and continuing to cheer, the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales came out on a balcony, and bowed repeatedly. The band of the Royal Lancers then struck up "God Save the Queen," and slowly and reluctantly the crowd dispersed.

Though virtually convalescent by Thanksgiving Day the Prince of Wales was still in somewhat delicate health, suffering at times from neuralgia and from a slight affection of the hip. In order, therefore, to avoid the evil effects of a changeable English spring he left in March, with the Princess, on a three months' tour in Italy, reaching Rome for the Easter festivities. The Prince and Princess could not succeed in preserving their *incognito*, though they travelled as Earl and Countess of Chester, and Italian Court circles zealously fêted their visitors, while the Crown Princess Margherita (now Queen of Italy) declared our Princess to be the most charming woman she had ever met. Pope Pius also received the Prince and Princess, who afterwards joined the Danish Royal family, and went on to Florence, Venice, and Milan.

They were indefatigable sightseers, visiting churches and galleries, going the round of the studios, where they bought numerous pictures, and scouring the environs of each city. A short visit to the Italian lakes concluded their tour, and the Prince and his wife came back to England in June, thoroughly strengthened and benefited by the change. Indeed, the Prince looked as well as ever, and at once took up his usual routine of the season's duties.

The sympathy excited by his illness was still warm throughout England. Crowds were waiting to cheer the Prince wherever he went, especially when he visited the East End a little later to open the Bethnal Green Museum. Royalty was a rarer spectacle in East London than now.

During the summer the Prince took part in one important

national work—the opening of the great Portland Breakwater, besides witnessing the Autumn Manœuvres in the West of England. Then came further enthusiastic greetings and congratulations on the Prince's recovery when he arrived in the Highlands, beginning with a few days' stay with the Duke and Duchess of Athole at Blair Athol. Further, among their autumn visits the Prince and Princess's sojourn with Lord Tankerville, at Chillingham, must be especially mentioned for the novel sport which the Prince enjoyed among the famous wild cattle. This breed are supposed to be the sole survivors of the old British wild cattle, and are only found in Chillingham Park. The Prince was lucky enough to shoot the king bull, which was speedily converted into a trophy at Sandringham.

As the Prince of Wales possesses a special talent for organisation, and is always ready to assist Exhibitions of the most varied kinds, we find him next year working hard as President of the English Commission for the Vienna Exhibition, and going to Vienna in May for the opening of the "World's Fair." This was the year, also, of the Shah's visit to England, and the Prince was most indefatigable in his efforts to entertain the Eastern monarch—not always an easy task. The Duke of Edinburgh's marriage to the Princess Marie, only daughter of Czar Alexander II., was the great event of 1874 among the Royal Family, and the Prince and Princess of Wales duly went to St. Petersburg for the wedding, which was celebrated on January 23rd. This Royal marriage brought a gay early season to London and many Royal visitors, including the Czar, whom the Prince of Wales accompanied in State to the Guildhall to receive the Freedom of the City. Visits to Birmingham, Coventry, and Plymouth occupied the autumn, and on the last occasion the Prince first used his new yacht, *Osborne*, which has since so often formed the floating home of the Prince and his family off the Isle of Wight. Another Royal marriage—that of Princess Louise of Belgium with Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg—claimed the Prince's presence on the Continent in the following January, while later he made a trip to the Riviera; but a far more important journey was then in prospect—the visit to India. Previously, however, the Prince assumed two important posts—he was made a Field-Marshal and Grand Master of the English Freemasons. The latter position he has held ever since, and was re-elected for the coming year only this week.

"To visit India has been the dream of my life," declared the Prince of Wales at a public dinner shortly before his departure, and until his time no such opportunity had ever been afforded to any Heir to the British Throne. Thanks to his naval training, Prince Albert Victor has indeed travelled more than his father, though by now the Prince of Wales has seen almost every important part of the British dominions—the Australian colonies excepted. But amongst all his Royal progresses the Indian visit stands alone—for its political significance and for its picturesque splendour. It produced a remarkable display of loyalty from the native princes, it brought a vast people into touch with their far-distant ruler, and it gave the Prince of Wales a wide and valuable insight into the true condition of the mixed races whom he may one day govern. From first to last the tour was a success, and wonderfully comprehensive, considering the comparatively short time available for travelling. No European could undertake travelling in India with comfort except in the short cool season, so that the whole visit had to be compressed into four months—from November to March.

The Prince left England on October 11th, 1875, travelling by the overland route *via* Brindisi. London bade him "God speed!" with genuine enthusiasm, the Lord Mayor and Corporation offering a valedictory address, while crowds fairly besieged the Prince's carriage as he alighted at Charing Cross. The Princess accompanied her husband across to Calais, whence the Prince joined the *Serapis* at Brindisi. The *Serapis*, one of the finest Government troopships, was magnificently fitted up for the occasion, and a double set of apartments was planned for the Prince, so that he might occupy the cool side of the ship both on the outward and the homeward voyage. A handsome saloon was arranged on the upper deck, which was usually divided into drawing, dining, and reception-rooms, but could be made into one apartment for any special occasion. Souvenirs of home decorated the Prince's private cabins, such as portraits of the Royal Family, &c., and his *pénchant* for smoking was remembered by the fitting-up of a special deck-house for this purpose. The Prince's first stopping-point on his journey was Athens, where he spent a few days with the King and Queen of Greece, while he stayed a short time at Cairo in order to invest Prince Tewfik with the Order of the Star of India. A brief delay at Aden followed, and on November 8th the *Serapis* dropped anchor in Bombay Harbour. Save for a slight difficulty with her engines the vessel had made a fair passage, like her escort, the Prince's own yacht *Osborne*. For weeks previous Bombay had been absorbed in preparations, and from all sides native Princes and Chiefs crowded into the town to offer a warm welcome to the son of the Great Maharane. Nor were the poorer classes less loyal. Business was entirely suspended, all the world kept holiday, and the streets were gay with flowers, flags, triumphal arches, lanterns, and quaint sentences of greeting. Royal salutes thundered out as the Prince landed, and the news was telegraphed to every station and fort in India, so that salutes might be fired simultaneously throughout the country. The Prince came ashore with the Viceroy, wearing a Field-Marshal's uniform, and the first greetings after those of the chief military officials were offered by such native potentates as the young Gaekwar of Baroda, the Rajah of Kutch, &c. The drive through Bombay to Government House at Parell, where the Prince was to stay, was indeed a triumphal progress.

Natives and Europeans thronged the streets from pavement to housetop, and so enthusiastic and curious were the crowd that the soldiers forming the guard of honour could not keep the line, crowd and escort mingling in confusion. And though more orderly, the subsequent Levée at Government House was almost as crowded, the natives being most eager for presentation to the Prince. The day after his arrival was the Prince's thirty-fourth birthday, and Bombay did her utmost to honour the anniversary. Apart from a grand State reception, the illuminations formed the great effect of the holiday, for Bombay looked perfectly fairy-like. From the richest to the poorest habitation, every house was lit up, inside and out, for a distance of seven miles, while the quaint native inscriptions, such as "Tell Mamma We are Happy," greatly amused the Prince as he drove about with the Viceroy. The festal aspect of the city was

much enhanced by the grand retinues of the native Princes, who had in many cases turned the bungalows they had leased into miniature palaces guarded by guns and sentries.

The sojourn at Bombay was one long round of receptions, State ceremonials (where the Freemasons appeared in great strength), reviews, dinners, and balls. In his spare time, the Prince visited the chief sights of the city, going to the Parsee Tower of Silence, the Elephanta Caves, and the curious Temple of Parbuttee. The next step was a sporting trip to Baroda, one of the most interesting points of the journey. Oriental magnificence had full sway here, and the Prince enjoyed his first experience of elephant riding, sitting with the Gaekwar and Prime Minister in a pure gold howdah, and escorted to the Residency by a procession of fifteen huge elephants, with painted faces. Another novelty to an European was the offering of *nuzzurs*, or complimentary gifts, such as floral wreaths, betel nuts, attar of roses, and the like.

The whole scene might have been taken from the "Arabian Nights," and the Prince thoroughly enjoyed his first glimpse of true native customs away from European officialism. The young Gaekwar, who had only been a few months on the throne, bore himself with rare dignity. Baroda being especially noted for wild beast combats, the Prince was accordingly entertained with these curious native sports. Sitting in a shady gallery, he looked down on a strangely picturesque spectacle in the arena. A long line of State elephants kept guard, the huge beasts being fairly smothered in gorgeous trappings and gold bracelets, and having their faces painted. Foot and horsemen were also scattered about like Spanish bull-fighters. Elephants, rhinoceroses, buffaloes, and rams fought together with great fury, the programme being varied by wrestling matches. At the close, all the animals in the menagerie passed in review before the Prince—notably a huge, newly-caught tiger (the subject of one of our illustrations). The animal, growling and savage, was led in by ten men, five on either side, holding ropes, fastened to a leather band, surrounding the tiger's body. It was thus incapable of mischief, but occasionally it struck out viciously with its fore-legs. Hunting black buck with the cheetah, or Indian leopard, was the following day's amusement, the cheetah being hooded till within sight of the prey. Pig-sticking was also tried, but with poor success. The illuminations, also, were specially quaint. One night as the Prince drove to the Gaekwar's old Palace, he found the natives lighting the road with blue flames and fire-pots, whilst at intervals stood weird figures, brilliantly illuminated and having chalked faces, tinsel wings, and fantastic head-dresses.

Returning to Bombay, the Prince left for Ceylon, stopping on his way at Goa, which belonged to Great Britain for a few years early in this century, before passing into Portuguese hands. The glories of Goa have departed, but the ruins are interesting, and the Prince duly visited the shrine of St. Francis Xavier. Owing to reports of cholera, the programme of the Royal visit to Ceylon was somewhat altered. The Prince touched at Colombo, but went on quickly to Kandy, the old Cingalese capital, and was so delighted with the scenery that he travelled up the Pass on the engine to enjoy the view. Here again the Prince found himself amidst strange surroundings—the native dances and music, the torchlight processions, and huge elephants forming "the wildest mixture of incidents from the *Prophète*, the *Africaine*, and a nightmare." And here, too, the Prince saw those singular wild men, the Veddahs. The sturdy old Kandyan chiefs appeared at the levée in full force, and were delighted by the Prince going to the temple to see Buddha's tooth—the most sacred relic in Ceylon. On leaving Kandy the weather broke, and a host of difficulties beset the British party. Torrents of rain spoilt the travelling, while the baggage-coolies, sent ahead, had left the luggage and deserted, so that every one arrived in camp drenched and tired. Still the Prince went elephant-hunting nevertheless, and was rewarded by three beasts falling to his rifle. Less agreeable, however, was the journey back, for the Royal carriage overturned in a ditch, throwing out the Prince, who was fortunately scarcely hurt at all. All discomforts apart, the Prince heartily enjoyed his glimpse of Ceylon, and remained well throughout.

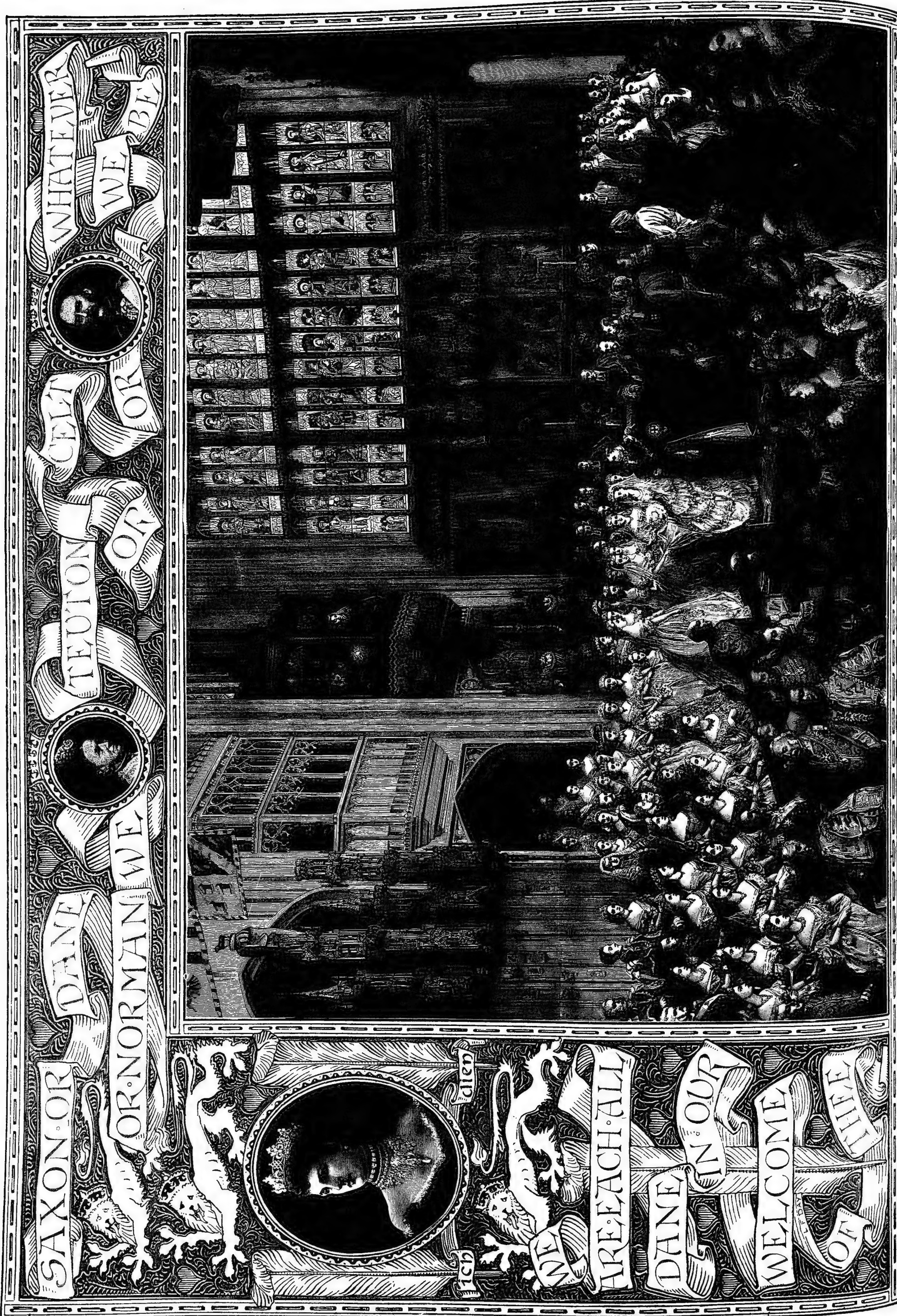
Thanks to the cholera-scare having abated, the Prince was able to go to Madura and Madras, taking a passing glance at Trichinopoly, and the usual programme of *fêtes* and greetings was carried out with one variety, the illumination of the tremendous Madras fairs. This spectacle was "unspeakably magnificent. The black forms of the catamaran men charged the foam-crested breakers with wild yells. It seemed a combat of water-gods." Christmas was spent at Calcutta, where the natives were as genuinely delighted to see the Prince, but much less demonstrative, though the city was splendidly decorated. In Calcutta the Prince fell back into the groove of official life, and his days were spent in receiving native Sovereigns like the Maharajahs Scindia, Holkar, Cashmere, and their fellows, with the Begum of Bhopal, who was admitted veiled according to native custom. The Princes appeared most loyal, were very eager to offer handsome presents, while all arrangements were made so diplomatically that not a single chieftain suffered in his dignity, though most jealous of due respect. Like a true Briton the Prince ate his Christmas dinner on board the *Serapis* in genuine English fashion. To close this visit fitly the Prince held a Chapter of the Star of India on New Year's Day, a most stately and imposing pageant. The Prince occupied a blue and velvet *dais* with the Viceroy, and pages in Cavalier costume carried his mantle. Each Knight-Commander was attended by pages and banner-bearers, and the varied tints of banners, the glittering jewels, and gorgeous costumes composed a most glowing tableau.

From Calcutta the Prince made a tour through the North-Western Provinces, visiting the Sacred City of Benares, "Lotus of the World," where considerable precautions were taken against fanatics, and following the traces of the Mutiny to Lucknow, where he laid the foundation-stone of a Memorial, which Lord Northbrook was erecting to the Sepoy defenders of the Residency. Delhi entertained the Royal guest with a grand military display, Lahore with a gathering of native Princes, and thence a brief stay in Cashmere gave the Prince a view of fine scenery and some hunting. Lahore, Umritsur with its Golden Temple, Agra with its lovely Taj Mahal, the monument of a husband's love, came next on the list, followed by two days' stay at Gwalior with Maharajah Scindia, who displayed his army in a sham-fight, and took the Prince over



THE KING OF DENMARK

THE QUEEN OF DENMARK



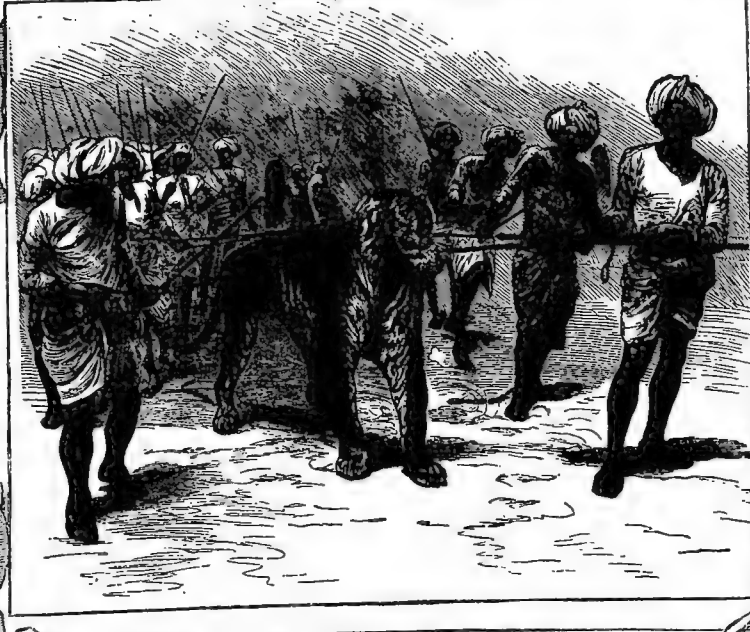
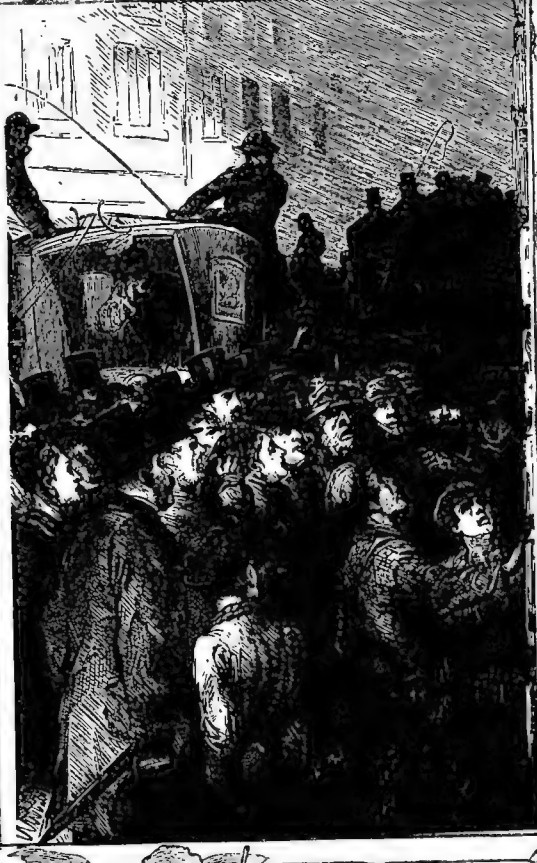
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WEDDING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINNERS CASTLE





ALBERT EDWARD

ALEXANDRA

1. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS, DISGUISED AS "MR. AND MRS. WILLIAMS," IN THE BAZAARS, CONSTANTINOPLE
2. THE ROYAL CONVALESCENT—THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS DRIVING OUT AFTER THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE FROM TYPHOID FEVER
3. THE PROCESSION IN ST. PAUL'S ON THANKSGIVING DAY
4. THE PROCESSION IN THE STREETS ON THANKSGIVING DAY
5. ANXIETY—READING A BULLETIN IN LONDON DURING THE PRINCE'S ILLNESS
6. SIR JUNG BAHADUR DIRECTING A PROCESSION OF 700 ELEPHANTS ACROSS THE SARDA, NEPAL, BEFORE THE PRINCE
7. A CAPTIVE TIGER LED BEFORE THE PRINCE AT BARODA, AFTER THE SPORTS IN THE ARENA



the old Hill Fortress, which he so sorely coveted, and afterward obtained from the British. Going on to Jeypore the Prince enjoyed his first tiger-hunting, and killed a fine, full-grown female, but his real sport came afterwards, when a huge camp was formed for a trip to the Kumaon and Nepaul Terai. The shooting-party penetrated deep into the forest, through marsh and jungle, riding on elephants, and roughing it considerably, but the Prince made no complaints of the unwonted hardships, and seemed thoroughly well and hearty. Plenty of small game was found, but tigers were scarce till the Prince entered Nepaul, where Sir Jung Bahadoor organised an admirable hunt, and the Prince bagged six tigers. Seven hundred elephants were employed as beaters, and when the hunt was over the Prince was delighted to see the huge beaters cross an arm of the Sarda River. He called our artist to sketch the elephants coming through the water in single file, and sat three-quarters of an hour watching the procession. Altogether both guest and host were mutually charmed, and on parting Sir Jung Bahadoor told the Prince that "from now and ever all that we have are his,—our men, our money, and our lives." Flying visits to Allahabad and to the Maharajah Holkar brought the Prince back to Bombay, whence on March 11th he left in the *Serapis*. The long-dreamt of visit was over, but the memories would endure in the hearts of both Prince and people. Further, the Prince brought home many kindly tokens of loyalty and affection in the rich and varied collection of presents from native donors—subsequently shown in London and the provinces. Two native officers of the Bengal Lancers also accompanied him as Aides-de-Camp. On his way home the Prince again visited the Khédive, stopped at Malta and Gibraltar, and took a tour through Spain, being the first English Prince seen in Madrid since Charles I., when Prince of Wales, came *incog.* to get a glimpse of his proposed bride, the Infanta. Lisbon was the last point in the journey, and the Prince then turned homewards in the *Serapis* to meet with the heartiest welcome directly he entered British waters. As he passed the Needles, on May 11th, 1876, the Channel was alive with crowded

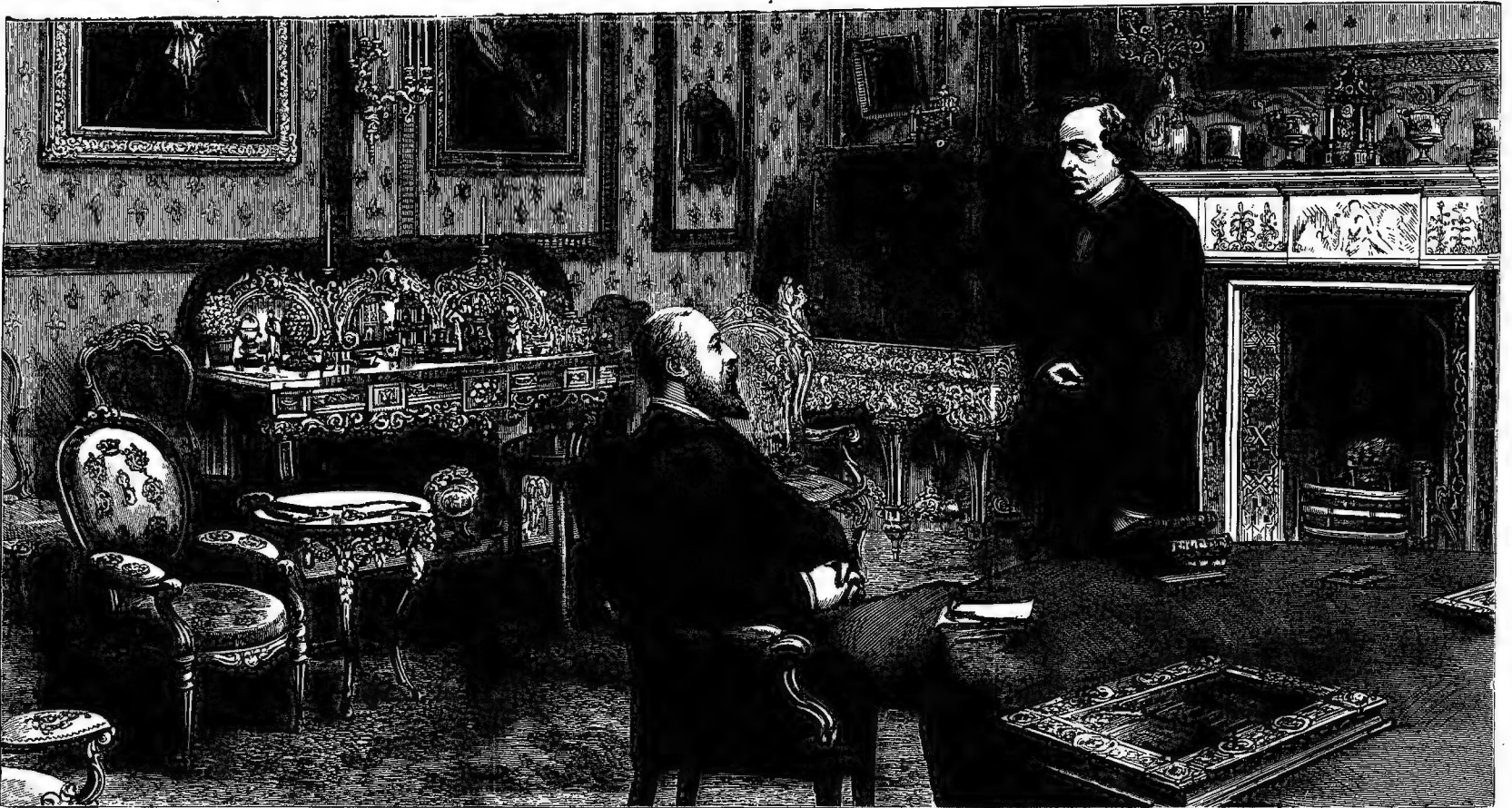
months later the blind and dethroned King of Hanover died in exile at Paris, his remains being interred in the Royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. Six months again, and Princess Alice had passed away on the anniversary of her father's death, December 14th, surviving her youngest child but a few days. The Prince of Wales went over to the funeral, and the year closed in mourning for the Royal Family, which delayed the marriage of the Duke of Connaught until the following March. This year—1879—was saddened by the Zulu War and the death of the ill-fated Prince Imperial. The Prince of Wales was more than usually busy with public works—opening new docks at Grimsby, laying the foundation-stones both of the new Eddystone Lighthouse and of the Hospital for Norwich, whilst in the summer he enjoyed a family visit to Denmark. The Danes are especially fond of the Prince. Later in the season the young Princes Albert Victor and George started on their first cruise in the *Bacchante*. Two special home events mark the Prince's doings in 1880—he laid the foundation-stone of Truro Cathedral with Masonic honours, and opened the new Holyhead Breakwater. He also visited Lord Beaconsfield at Hughenden, as our illustration below portrays.

In the following year the Prince went to Berlin for Prince William of Germany's wedding, and to Vienna for that of the Crown Prince of Austria, while once again marriage and death were closely linked, for between these two festivities the Prince accompanied the Princess to Russia to attend the funeral of the late Czar. It was in 1881 also that he began the active organisation of the series of Exhibitions at South Kensington which opened so brilliantly with the Fisheries in May, 1882. His energy, hard work, and keen judgment contributed greatly to the success of those displays, so suitably crowned by the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, opened by the Queen in 1886. As President, no detail was too small for his notice, and his experience gained in foreign exhibitions was specially valuable. He further began to advocate the establishment of a Royal College of Music, and became Commodore of the

overshadowed the marriage of the Princess Victoria of Hesse with Prince Louis of Battenberg at Darmstadt, where the Prince followed the Queen in May. Not being in very good health, the Prince took a course of baths at Royat in Auvergne, and spent a considerable portion of the year on the Continent. Prince George came back a little later and joined the Greenwich Naval College for a course of technical instruction, afterwards going on board the *Excellent* for torpedo study.

The coming of age of Prince Albert Victor on January 8th, 1885, was a great event in the family of the Prince of Wales. Sandringham was *en fête* for the occasion, and presents and addresses poured in from all sides. For the first time since the Conquest an English Sovereign had lived to see the Heir Apparent's Son attain his majority; and not only in his Norfolk home, but in London and in other parts of the provinces, the anniversary was kept with due ceremony. Various honours were conferred on the Prince, including numerous foreign Orders, and he was made a Freemason and a Bencher of the Middle Temple, after the example of his father on coming of age, while his installation as Knight of St. Patrick was one of the features of the subsequent Irish visit. For soon after Easter the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor, spent three weeks in Ireland, and though much anxiety was felt concerning the safety of the visit in the disturbed condition of the country no serious *contretemps* occurred, and a good impression was produced. True, the enthusiasm shown was not uniform, but only a few disaffected marred the harmony of the welcome.

The Royal party crossed in the *Osborne* to Holyhead on April 7th, and were fairly greeted in Dublin, where they stayed at the Castle. Every moment was well filled, and Receptions, Levées, Drawing-Rooms, banquets, and balls alternated with the inspection of charitable institutions, cattle shows, and the like. Moreover, the Prince, mindful of London poverty, walked through the back slums of Dublin with his "fine son," as the old women called him. One very interesting ceremony was the conferring by the Royal University of the



THE PRINCE OF WALES VISITING LORD BEACONSFIELD AT HUGHENDEN MANOR, JANUARY, 1880

and beflagged steamers, the Princess and her children came out to meet him in the *Enchantress*, and finally the Royal party landed at Portsmouth amid deafening cheers and salutes, the crowd becoming so enthusiastic as to throw bouquets at the Prince's feet. The same reception awaited the Prince in London, crowds lining the route to Buckingham Palace, where he went first of all to see the Queen. In the evening a visit to the Opera produced a regular ovation. Subsequently, the Prince and Princess attended a Special Service at Westminster Abbey to offer thanks for his safe return, and the Prince was also brilliantly entertained in the City, where he stated that it was worth while to travel as far as he had been if only to come back to those near and dear to him, and to be thus received. Though thinner, the Prince looked wonderfully well on his return.

Whether or no fostered by his voyages in the *Serapis*, the Prince seems from this time to have developed a special liking for the sea. He took an active part in the yachting round the Isle of Wight in the summer, and sailed his yacht, *Hildegard*, in several races, besides cruising to Normandy. In the next year, too, the Prince placed his two boys as naval cadets on board the *Britannia* at Dartmouth, Prince Albert Victor's entrance, however, being delayed by a sharp attack of typhoid fever, which prostrated several of the Royal Household. Once more he had taken up Exhibition work, and was busy as President of the English Commission for the Paris Exhibition, held in the following year, when he repeatedly visited Paris, both with the Princess and alone. He also became President of the Royal Colonial Institute. For the Royal Family 1878 was a strangely mingled year of marriage and death. In February the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught went to Berlin for the double wedding of Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Crown Prince and Princess, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and her cousin, Princess Elizabeth, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg. One wedding led to another, for the Duke of Connaught then fell in love with Princess Louise Margaret, his present wife, sister of the bride, Princess Elizabeth. A few

Royal Yacht Squadron. Prince Leopold's marriage with Princess Helen of Waldeck also took place in 1882. In the autumn the Prince's two sons came home in the *Bacchante*, after a most extended cruise, and on their arrival the young Princes were confirmed in Whippingham Church before the Queen, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury. England that year was anxiously watching her troops in Egypt, and the Prince of Wales was in London in November to see the returned forces march past the Queen.

The subsequent spring found the Prince again in Berlin for wedding festivities—the Silver Wedding of the German Crown Prince and Princess, when Emperor William appointed the Prince of Wales Hon. Colonel of Blücher Hussars—a special distinction. Another military item was the Prince's presence at the Autumn Manœuvres in the West of England. By this time the Prince was deciding the future career of his sons, and while Prince George kept up his connection with the Navy by joining the *Canada* on the North American station, Prince Albert Victor entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, for study before joining the Army.

Amongst his varied duties, the Prince of Wales may be cited as an admirable landlord; witness the condition of his Norfolk tenants. No wonder, therefore, that the Prince took the greatest interest in the matter of housing the London poor, which came so prominently to the front early in 1884. He joined the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Poor Dwellings, where he was one of the most energetic examiners of the witnesses—our sketch shows him examining Lord Shaftesbury—and spoke in the House of Lords on the subject. Not content with mere hearsay knowledge, the Prince personally visited *incog.* some of the poorest quarters of London, and showed the keenest interest in their surroundings.

Just then the English Court was thrown into mourning by the sudden death of the Duke of Albany, and it was the Prince of Wales's sad task to fetch the body of his brother from Cannes, being deeply overcome by the loss of the Duke. This melancholy event

Degree of Doctor of Music on the Princess, who looked charming in her Doctor's robes.

A short stay with Lord and Lady Listowel, at Connamore, and a day at Cork brought the Royal visitors into suspicious districts, where the Nationalists were a trifle noisy, but politics did not spoil the excursion to Killarney. The weather was unpropitious, but the Prince and Princess had a delightful drive on a car through the Gap of Dunloe. A brief appearance at the Punchestown Races and the Royal party went North to Belfast and Londonderry, where there was no doubt about the loyalty displayed. And so the Prince and Princess rejoined the *Osborne* in Belfast Lough, and returned to England in safety.

In this summer the Prince and Princess's eldest daughter, Princess Louise, "came out," and, with her two sisters, was a bridesmaid among the bevy of nieces at Princess Beatrice's marriage to Prince Henry of Battenberg in the following July. All the Royal party went to Denmark in the autumn, the Prince first making a brief Norwegian tour, and during their stay the Princess laid the foundation-stone of the English Church at Copenhagen, in which the Prince and Princess take deep interest. A Hungarian trip followed, the Prince and Princess going later to the marriage at Eu of the Princess's youngest brother, Prince Waldemar, with Princess Marie of Orleans.

Public works—such as the opening of the Mersey Tunnel and of the Artisans' Dwellings at Hoxton, laying the foundation-stone of the East London People's Palace, and opening the new Putney Bridge, among the most important—mainly occupied the season of 1886, when the Princess of Wales suffered from a mild attack of diphtheria, and went to Torquay for change. We will rather pass on to last year, when the Prince's constant presence in the Jubilee festivities are fresh in all memories. Undoubtedly he was one of the most popular and happy-looking members of that princely escort of sons and sons-in-law who surrounded the Queen on her way to Westminster.



Save, indeed, a visit to Cannes to open the Albany Memorial Church, and to Germany for Emperor William's ninetieth birthday celebration, the movements of the Prince of Wales last year are mostly identical with the Jubilee festivities. The Princess Victoria, second daughter of the Prince and Princess, made her *début* in society during the summer. Prince Albert Victor, after serving at Aldershot, joined the 9th Lancers at York, while Prince George became lieutenant on board the *Dreadnought* in the Mediterranean Squadron, commanded by his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh.

In July the first step was taken towards the realisation of the Imperial Institute, which has been a favourite scheme with the Prince for the last four years. So far back as November, 1884, when the Indian and Colonial Exhibition was in contemplation, the Prince suggested to the various Colonial Governments that the outcome of the collection might be a permanent Colonial Museum, repeating his suggestion two years later, after the "Colindery" had proved so great a success. Gradually the scheme expanded till the Prince planned the present intended Imperial Institute, which should both form a memento of the Jubilee, and illustrate the progress and development of our dominions beyond the seas. Both the Colonies and Great Britain responded to the appeal, and subscriptions were set afoot in all directions and in all shapes to gather the necessary funds. Working indefatigably the Prince and his helpers developed the project, the building plans were chosen, the needful site found at South Kensington, and on July 4th last the Queen laid the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute, with the Prince by her side as President of the undertaking.

In the words of the charter the Institute is to comprise: First, Conference Rooms and a Grand Hall common to all Sections; second, the Colonial and Indian Sections, serving to illustrate the great commercial and industrial resources of the Colonies and India, and to spread the knowledge of their progress and social condition; third, the United Kingdom Section, designed to exhibit the development during Her Majesty's reign and the present condition of the natural and manufactured products of the United Kingdom, and to afford such stimulus and knowledge as will increase the industrial prosperity of the country. Fitly enough a silver model of the Institute will form one of the public gifts offered to the Prince and Princess on their Silver Wedding.

After the Jubilee exertions the Prince and Princess and family joined an unusually large gathering of relatives at the Danish King's Palace at Fredensborg, and, though marred by an attack of measles which affected all the young Princes and Princesses, the quiet Danish domestic life was a welcome change. Thence the Prince returned to be present at the inauguration of Truro Cathedral, where he had laid the foundation-stone seven years before. Illness, indeed, still overshadows the Royal Family, for the Prince of Wales comes home from the sick-room of his brother-in-law, the German Crown Prince, to celebrate his Silver Wedding.

It is frequently said that the Prince of Wales is one of the hardest-worked men in England, and, on looking at the record of his days in the season, the assertion proves true enough. Public ceremonials of the most opposite kinds demand his presence. He is called to visit all parts of England from John O'Groats to Land's End, and in the spring and autumn he is generally found staying with the chief heads of English nobility. His genial character enables him to win popularity in many varied pursuits, for he is equally at home considering Art questions as a Trustee of the British Museum or studying the condition of the poor in their own homes, and discussing the points of fat cattle at some provincial Show or waltzing vigorously at the Court Balls. Dignified in the highest degree on State occasions, the Prince of Wales can unbend thoroughly in literary, artistic, and musical society, being an unfailing attendant at the smoking concerts of the Amateur Orchestral Society. He generally dines at the Royal Academy Banquet, and makes the tour of the studios with the Princess; whilst in yachting matters the Prince takes a keen interest, thoroughly enjoying the free sea-life with his family on board the *Osborne* at Cowes in regatta-time, and eagerly watching the exploits of his last yacht, the *Aline*. Nor must his connection with the Turf be forgotten. He is rarely absent from Epsom, Ascot, and Goodwood, and often goes to Newmarket and Doncaster, while he frequently himself runs a horse at the meetings.

He rarely fails to make two visits yearly to the Continent, going in the spring to the Riviera—generally for the sake of his chest, still somewhat delicate, and in the autumn to Germany for the baths at Homburg or Wiesbaden. The Prince has a special liking for Paris, and is on cordial terms with many prominent French statesmen, his friendship with the late M. Gambetta being well-known. At his Scotch home, Abergeldie, the Prince dons Highland garb, and spends days deerstalking, with a jovial torchlight dance often to follow. Abergeldie is a quaint old Scottish mansion on the bank of the Dee, built some three centuries ago but retaining a more ancient keep. When the Prince and Princess arrive they find their retainers drawn up in two lines, and the Royal pair shake hands with ancient servitors, and make warm inquiries about their families. The interior of the house shows the sporting proclivities of the neighbourhood, as trophies of the chase hang on the walls, intermingled with portraits of old Scotch worthies. The Prince may be seen on grand occasions in the Royal Stuart tartan, but he more often wears the hunting tartan, and the young Princes follow his example.

But his favourite home, after all, is at Sandringham, which would hardly be recognised from the house first bought after the Prince and Princess's marriage. Now Sandringham Hall worthily matches the lovely Park, and the numerous parties entertained in autumn and spring find their host and hostess most genial and pleasant. Good sport can be had in the covers, the West Norfolk Hounds are close by, and are often followed by the Royal party, while for evening recreation there are balls at stated periods in the big new ball-room, with its Indian trophies, which sometimes houses a London theatrical company. Sandringham Hall lies considerably higher than the surrounding flat country, and enjoys an extensive view, with the sea in the distance. Indeed, on a clear day the famous church tower at Boston in Lincolnshire can be seen, many miles away. Driving up to the Hall by a short lime avenue the house is seen standing east and west, with a large wing on one side. The gardens are beautifully laid out and well watered, and one of the most interesting points is a row of historical trees, each bearing the name of the visitor who planted the sapling. A Chinese Joss-House

has a quaint appearance in this truly English Park. The entrance leads directly to a lofty saloon, where the host and hostess receive their arriving guests, and two libraries and an Equerry's room open off to the side—the second library being tastefully filled with art-treasures collected during the Prince's travels. From the corridor open out the Prince's morning-room and the chief drawing-room. The latter is a charming apartment made comfortable by luxurious sofas and chairs, and artistic mirrors, and a pretty group of bathing girls by a Danish sculptress, which springs from a bank of ferns and flowers near the fireplace. Beyond comes the dining-room, hung with tapestry, depicting scenes of Spanish life, and expressly made for the Prince as the gift of the King of Spain. A fine display of plate ornaments the buffet. The guests breakfast in the dining-room without the Prince and Princess, who take the meal in their own apartments, but join their visitors at luncheon. Farther back lies the billiard-room, full of valuable arms. Indeed, the whole house bears the imprint of its master's travels—European and Oriental curios, family portraits, and Highland pictures filling every available corner. The domestic life of the Prince and Princess follows a plain routine. Breakfast at 9, lunch at 1.30, dinner at 7.30. Guests are taken over the estate in the morning if neither hunting nor shooting is arranged, and the masculine visitors are introduced to cottages, tenants, and live stock by the Prince with the keenest relish. The ladies dine with the Princess and her daughters, there being numerous excursions in the neighbourhood, or if there is a shooting party the ladies will join the sportsmen in the coverts for lunch. Every now and then there is a grand meet at Sandringham, for the Prince of Wales's family are all good riders, the younger members especially. On Sundays the Princess drives to Sandringham Church, while the Prince walks with his guests; and after Service the Prince takes his friends round the artificial lakes and rockeries, pointing out any alterations. In the afternoon the gentlemen frequently adjourn to the stables and the kennels, where close by is a pit with two Himalayan bears, the sole remains of the menagerie which the Prince brought back from India. The rest have been distributed among various collections, having proved decidedly in the way at Sandringham. A Dairy and the Princess's Tea-room close by often come in for a visit, while the gentlemen have their turn to smoke in the Bachelor's Cottage.

A description of Sandringham would be incomplete without a reference to the Prince's farming operations. Since the estate came into Royal hands, the sandy wastes and moorlands around have been reclaimed by cultivation and tree-planting, thus improving the land to a wonderful extent. Comfortable holdings have been planned, roads opened, and a good water-supply secured; witness the lofty water-tower at West Newton. The work of improving the labourers' cottages was completed before the Prince attempted to restore his own house, and the rows of neat white dwellings—the Alexandra, Louise, and Victoria cottages—are a pleasing sight to the landlord. The Prince also thought of the members of the Royal Household, and built close by a pretty "Park House" for the Comptroller of his Household. Recreation is not forgotten for the tenants, who have reading-rooms and good schools. Whilst leasing most of his agricultural property the Prince keeps two farms where shorthorns and Southdowns are raised, and in due time make their appearance at London and provincial Shows, often winning a prize. Indeed, the Prince is a thorough judge of live stock, as may be seen by the intelligent interest he displays when visiting the numerous provincial Shows which fall to his lot during the year. With his sporting tastes it is curious to note that the Prince does not care for fishing, although the Princess is a successful angler. At Sandringham the Prince and Princess spend their birthdays, when the men and women on the estate are entertained. Close by lies the grave of the only child the Prince and Princess have lost, little Prince Alexander, in Sandringham Churchyard—St. Mary Magdalene, like most of the neighbouring churches, owing much to the liberality of the Prince, who is a staunch Churchman. Sandringham Church bears many marks of Royal gifts. There is the window to infant Prince Alexander, the subject being Christ blessing little children, a monument to the Prince's late tutor and chaplain, the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, and medallion memorials of the late Princess Alice and the Duke of Albany. Most interesting, perhaps, is the thank offering of the Princess of Wales for her husband's recovery—a brass lectern, with the appropriate Scriptural quotation, "When I was in trouble I called upon the Lord, and He heard me." In the home at Sandringham, the Prince can in a measure forget the cares of Royal dignities and spend the life of a country gentleman.

Such is little more than a brief epitome of the more salient events in the life of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and especially during the last quarter of a century, since they became wedded man and wife. Space will not permit us to glance at any of those many occasions when they have never shrunk from taking their full share of the labour of opening, or laying the foundation-stones, of new institutions, or of presiding at old ones, whenever a good object is to be served. The outline here traced will serve its purpose if it recalls the memory of any such to the mind of the reader.

It has often been observed that the monarch is the most experienced statesman in this country, since Her Majesty has never been out of office for over fifty years, and has always received the most intimate confidences and councils of each statesman in turn when they become her Ministers. The same principle holds true regarding the Prince and Princess of Wales. There are few persons living with a wider experience of life than theirs: and that experience is all garnered up for the benefit of their nation. Persons in their position enjoy unique opportunities for attaining a full and just appreciation of men and of things, not only in this country but in those many others with which they are brought into contact; and yet they can have no desire to use such knowledge or experience except for the good of their own country, since further personal advancement for themselves is out of the question. Their advantage is the advantage of their people. For the personal qualities which have endeared the Prince and Princess of Wales to the nation, their kindness of heart and unselfish generosity, their simplicity of life, the strength of their home and family affections, their discriminating judgment, their fidelity and constancy to old friends, their graceful tact and ever-cheerful readiness under difficulties—these things give promise that the attachment and

loyalty felt by all of British race towards them will never diminish, but, on the other hand, will deepen, increase, and grow.

## Our Illustrations

THE subjects of our engravings are broadly referred to in the foregoing narrative. Some of the incidents, however, require a little more detailed description. Of the illustration of

### THE PRINCE'S FIRST VISIT TO IRELAND,

the first depicts an incident when the Prince embarked on board the *Osborne* at Milford Haven on April 10th, 1858, where a large crowd had assembled to give him an enthusiastic reception. As soon as he came in sight, he was received with tremendous cheering, and one gentleman was so enthusiastically loyal, that he rushed through the assembled throng exclaiming, "Our Prince will not be ashamed to shake hands with a Welshman!" a demonstration to which the Prince responded with the greatest cordiality. The Prince, who was travelling *incognito*, arrived at Queenstown on a Monday afternoon, and, proceeding in a barge to the Coolmore Landing Stage, landed. Not knowing which way to go they asked an old woman of the genuine Irish stamp leaning over a gate. She answered all inquiries with unrestrained Irish humour, little thinking that she had Royalty before her. When it became known that it was the Prince of Wales who had passed through Coolmore, the old woman became an object of universal curiosity and envy. She was overwhelmed with questions, to all of which she replied with becoming loyalty; but was particularly eloquent respecting the personal appearance of the Prince. "He was *very* good-looking, and, faith," said she, energetically, "he was something more;" then setting her arms akimbo, as if to add emphasis to her expression, she added, "he looked every inch a gentleman."

The next illustration depicts an incident of the Prince's visit to Skibbereen, where the Prince stopped at the door of the little inn and fell into converse with the landlady, finally asking her if she had any real potheen. Being answered in the affirmative, he called for a glass, which, after tasting, he mixed with the ale, and passed it round to his companions. Meantime the news spread of the rank and quality of the illustrious visitor, and a crowd began to assemble, from which the Prince was glad to make his escape by remounting his car, which he effected with some difficulty, and driving off. When the landlady learned the rank of her visitor she determined to rename her house the "Prince of Wales," and to mount the cup out of which the Prince drank as a trophy.

That the Prince was highly popular during his visit is shown in our next illustration. The Prince one Sunday, having attended Divine Service in the little Church of Killarney, the peasantry pressed round him as he came out, and an old man, on being rebuked by the attendants, exclaimed, "Sure, it is not every day we see a King, God bless him!" Indeed, the frankness and open manner in which the Prince treated every one gained the hearts of all ranks, as not only did his guides Spillane and Ross enjoy his sociability, but the boatmen who rowed him over the lakes, the mountain-maid who offered him milk or mountain dew, and the gossoons who ran after his pony, had all some story to tell of his kindness and generosity.

### THE VISIT TO PIUS IX.

WHILE at Rome in 1859, the Prince returned the Pope's visit to his hotel by going to the Vatican, where he was received with every demonstration of respect and esteem; Pius IX. rising to receive him, and again to conduct him to the door when leaving. The visit is all the more memorable as being the first ever paid by a British Prince to the Sovereign Pontiff in Rome.

### A COLLEGE ADVENTURE

DURING his residence at Oxford, the Prince met with an amusing adventure:—In company with Colonel Keppel, Mr. Herbert Fisher (his private tutor), Earl Brownlow, and other sportsmen, he, on one occasion, went out with the South Oxfordshire hounds; but, meeting with indifferent sport, the party determined on a ride across country. Reaching Barton, they made their way across the lands of a farmer of choleric temper, who possessed a wholesome dislike of trespassers. The party, in perfect ignorance of his character, rode up into his farm-yard; whereupon the farmer presented himself, armed with a pitchfork, and, closing his gates upon his uninvited guests, levied a fine of a sovereign for damages, and intimidated, in a manner that was unmistakeable, that none of the party should quit till he had pocketed the amount. The party treated the matter lightly, believing that, as soon as he became acquainted with the rank of his principal visitor, he would adopt a very different manner; but, on being informed that it was the future King of England whom he was detaining, the farmer exclaimed, "Prince or no Prince, I'll have my money." This species of blunt John Bullism amused the Prince immensely, though the rest of the party were much annoyed at the farmer's attitude. There was nothing to be done but to submit; the fine was accordingly paid, and the Royal party released.

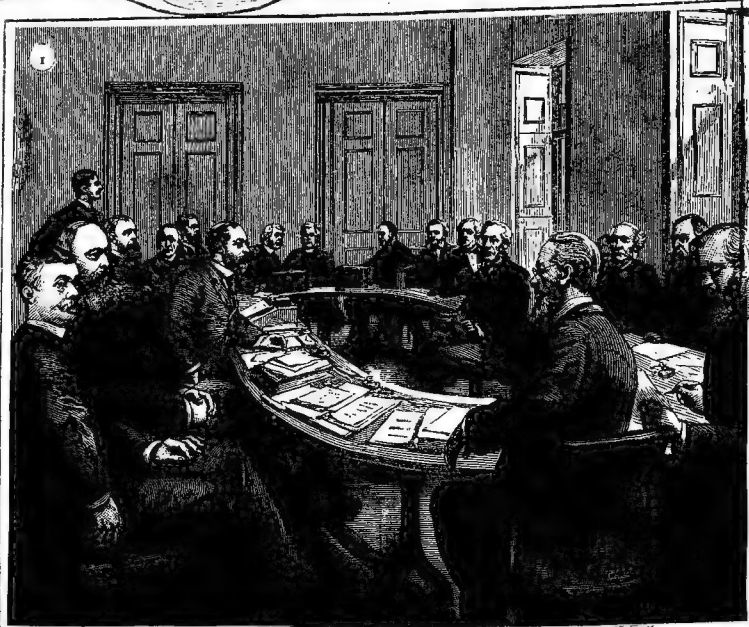
### THE NEWFOUNDLANDERS' PARTING PRESENT

ON leaving Newfoundland the Prince was presented with a splendid black dog about the size of an ordinary donkey. The animal was decorated with a richly-chased silver collar, bearing the English arms and the Prince's crest, with the inscription, "Presented to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales by the Inhabitants of Newfoundland." This gift was highly appreciated by His Royal Highness, who has a large collection of canine favourites, and being placed on board the *Hero*, he was ultimately brought to Windsor.

### LEAVING CARLETON, ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK

WHEN the Prince left St. John's, the crowd took the horses from the Prince's carriage, drew it down to the pier, and as the boat rowed him from the shore, shouted, "God bless you!" "Come again soon," "Why do you leave us?"



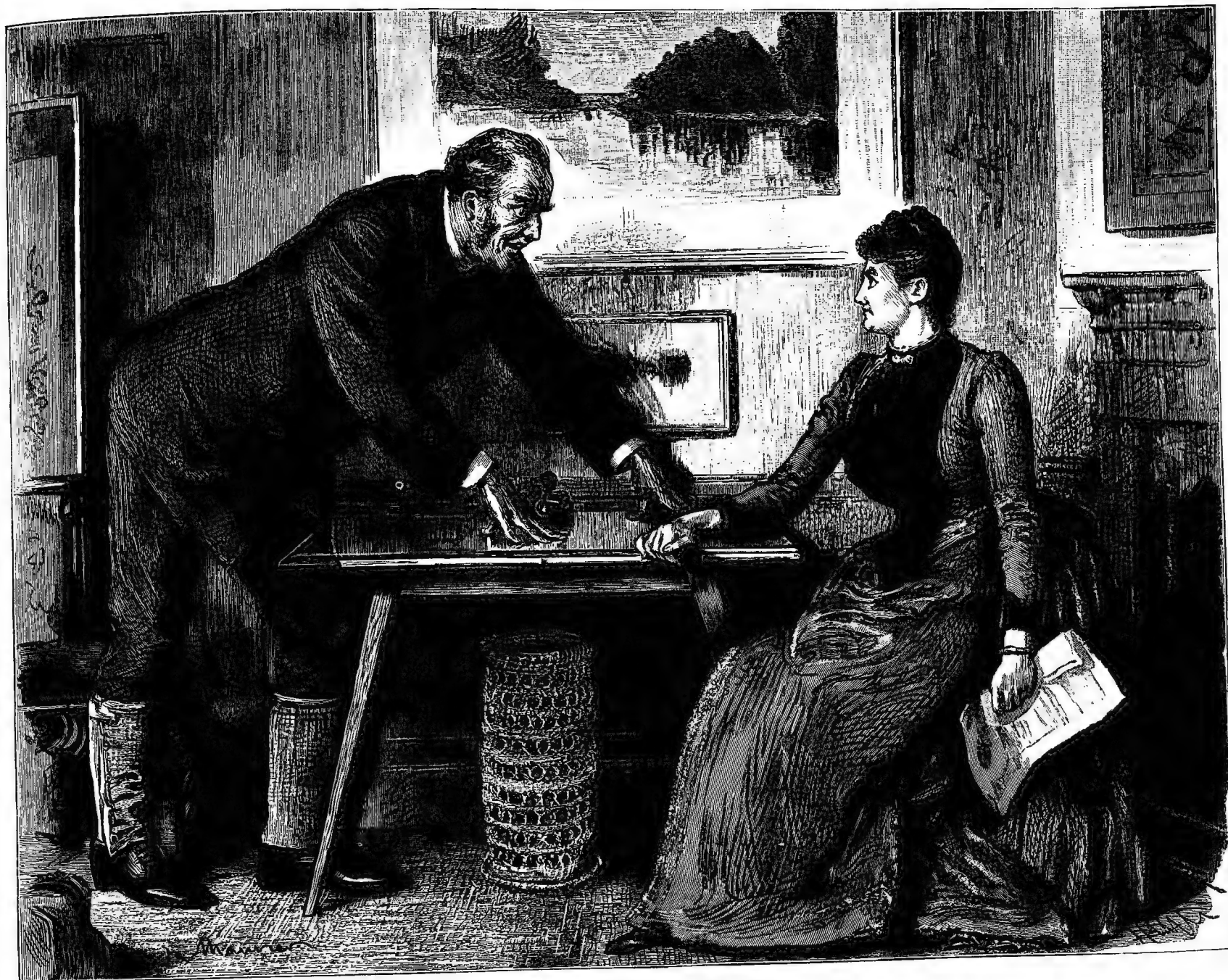


ALBERT EDWARD

ALEXANDRA

1. THE PRINCE EXAMINING LORD SHAFTESBURY BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE HOUSING OF THE POOR  
 2. THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS WITH THEIR FAMILY IN THE HUNTING-FIELD  
 3. THE PROCESSION OF PRINCES AT THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE  
 4. THE PRINCESS OF WALES IN HER ROBES AS MUS. DOC.  
 5. THE PRINCE'S SECOND VISIT TO IRELAND—CROSSING THE GAP OF DUNLOE





"For a Frenchwoman who has never been at Mirbridge before, you know too much, my Lady Trevor."

By JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "UNDER ONE ROOF," &C., &C.

## AN INVITATION

ery faithfully,  
"ADELA JODDRELL."

"But what are we to do about it?" said Mrs. Thorne, by no means desirous of arguing a doubtful cause against so redoubtable an antagonist. "I suppose we must keep the groom till I have seen Lady Trevor, and ascertained her views on the matter."

"It is ever so much too good of you to ask so many of us to



"Clara and I have promised to go up to the Court, mother, this morning in case it rained," remarked Lucy, "to play a game at billiards. I suppose we could not save you the trouble?"

"Certainly not, my dear," answered Mrs. Thorne. "That would be treating Lady Trevor with disrespect, which I am sure she does not deserve at our hands."

"She is certainly as kind as can be to us girls," assented Lucy.

"And, indeed, to everybody," added Mrs. Thorne. "The interest she takes in the village folk is beyond all praise. It is not a case of 'one has only to ask,' as some clergymen who think themselves exceptionally fortunate say of their squires, for there really is no need to ask. She seems to find out the poor people's wants by instinct. Then the way in which she has already made herself acquainted with the parish is quite marvellous. She gave her directions to the coachman about getting to Barlow's Barn yesterday, which is really a very out-of-the-way place, as though she had been Mirbridge born. Moreover, she takes no credit to herself for the pains she must put herself to in order to become so accurate, and was quite distressed when I complimented her about it. She says Sir Richard had a map of Mirbridge with him at Minard, and used to delight in pointing out to her all the places with which he had been associated."

"And now he's got back to them," observed Clara drily, "he doesn't care twopence about any one of them."

"That is certainly true," admitted the Rector. "It is very difficult to rouse him about anything of local interest. Even in the matter of our new church tower—a third of the expense of which comes out of his own pocket—I have found his attention languid. It is fair to say, however, that much of his indifference may be the result of ill-health."

"Do you think poor Sir Richard is really ill, papa?" inquired Lucy sympathetically.

"I do; and if we asked Dr. Wood—and it was consistent with his duty to reply to such a question—I am much mistaken if he would not say seriously ill."

"I think Lady Trevor has her suspicions that that is the case," observed Mrs. Thorne. "Though not demonstrative, she is, I am sure, most tenderly attached to her husband. What especially touches me is the respect she pays to the memory of his mother."

"It is very seldom that one finds a woman devoted to the shrine of her mother-in-law," observed Clara.

"Let us hope you will be an exception, my dear," remarked the Rector, slyly.

"I am afraid I shall disappoint you in that respect, papa," answered Clara, coldly.

"Well, I suppose your relations with her will depend upon what sort of a person she turns out to be. Lady Trevor, by all accounts, was very fortunate in this respect."

"It is quite curious, Mrs. Grange tells me," said Mrs. Thorne, "how she studies to carry on things at the Court precisely as they were managed by her predecessor; and Cadman tells us that this is done so accurately, that he could almost think his old mistress were alive. She must, I suppose, get her information from her husband."

"Then how is it," observed Clara, "that you say he takes no interest in local details?"

"I conclude home matters are different with him," said the Rector; "at all events, as regards their association with his mother. It was only the other day that Lady Trevor was pointing out to me from the tennis ground what used to be the old lady's favourite seat on the terrace. 'There she would sit for hours,' she said, 'gazing at the old church in its mantle of ivy, which you have improved off the face of the earth.'"

"But, my dear Lady Trevor," said I, "we cannot see the church from that part of the terrace at all."

"I dare say not," she answered smiling; "but I am speaking of years ago, when, my husband tells me, not one of those trees on Highbury Common, which now shut out the view, were even planted. So that she really knew more about it, though, of course, at second-hand, than I did myself."

"I can testify to the truth of that myself," observed Mrs. Thorne; "for when poor old Mrs. Godfrey, at the inn, got into trouble the other day, and I was at my wits' end for an excuse for her—a thing, indeed, difficult to find for a drunken woman—Lady Trevor found one in a most unlooked-for quarter. 'We who are mothers should recollect,' she said, 'that the poor old creature has never got over her son's terrible end, though it was so many years ago.'"

"What was that?" I said.

"Oh, did you never hear of it?" she replied. "You must get Sir Richard to tell it you as he told it to me; he has a good deal of dramatic form in narrative. Young Godfrey was returning home from hunting, after a hard day, during which he had refreshed himself, and his poor horse had not; and, in his drunken obstinacy, he spurred the animal to leap the horse-trough in front of the inn, and it came down with him, and he broke his neck at his mother's feet!"

"It seemed singular enough that Lady Trevor should be telling me a story which I had never heard even from one of our old parishioners. I never saw any one in her position so resolved to make herself acquainted with the affairs of those around her."

"I have often noticed that," observed the Rector, "but what is so rare is the good use she makes of her information; she is not a mere gossip, like some great ladies I could name. She only instanced Mrs. Godfrey's misfortune, you see, to palliate her wrongdoing."

"Just so," assented Mrs. Thorne; "and there was another observation she made which impressed me still more with her tenderness of heart. I could not help saying that the death of a young man who was a drunkard and also cruel to animals was not perhaps an accident altogether to be deplored; to which she replied gravely, 'But this poor woman was his mother, and probably made a very different picture of him in her mind than that which was presented to other people.'"

"Poor woman!" ejaculated the Rector, with a sigh.

"I am afraid Mrs. Godfrey is not a very deserving object of sympathy," remarked Mrs. Thorne.

"I was not thinking of Mrs. Godfrey at all, my dear," was the grave rejoinder; and the Rector's eye wandered unconsciously towards his elder daughter, who was still regarding the prospect without with rapt attention, as though she were calculating the rain-falls. Notwithstanding that she had seemed to pay so little heed to the conversation, not a syllable of it had escaped her ears.

"Well, girls, if you are coming with me to the Court," observed Mrs. Thorne, after an uncomfortable pause, "you had better put on your waterproofs."

## CHAPTER XX.

### THE LAND AGENT

To unlearn, as many of us have come to know, is far more difficult than to learn; and Lady Trevor had often reason to regret that "there is no such thing as forgetting." In matters of seeming importance, and for which she was prepared beforehand, she felt herself comparatively secure; but in little things she was only too conscious that she was constantly tripping. She could only hope that they were too insignificant to attract attention, though to her own startled view, as soon as she saw her error, it seemed to her that every false step must be fatal. She had not to know so many things that were as familiar to her as his staff to a blind man, or rather to a man who pretended to be blind, and could see as well as

feel it. There was a danger even in her walking about the parish, and omitting to ask her way! On the other hand, every hour and lessened her peril, since it presupposed, or at least rendered more natural, her acquaintance with people, places, and things. The impression she had produced in general was similar to that she had made upon the family at the Rectory; namely, that her nature was wonderfully adaptive, that she did her very best to fit herself for her novel position, and, for a foreigner, succeeded in it marvellously well. She was exceedingly popular, which, indeed, she deserved to be, but, from the nature of the case, the least so with those who should have known her best; for with them it was necessary to be guarded, and to repress all advances of familiarity. It was as natural to Lady Trevor as it had been to Letty Beeton of old to be gentle and courteous to every one; the most difficult part of the rôle she had to play was to give herself the airs of a great lady to her inferiors, which it was sometimes necessary to do, as, for instance, in the case of Cadman, the butler. There had been a time when she had stood in some awe of him as the trusted servant of old Sir Marmaduke, who perhaps had had his suspicions of his young mistress's goings on with her ladyship's protégée, the school-master's goings on with her ladyship's mistress, and she had always had a feeling of discomfort when he was behind her chair. There were pauses, when he was not handing the dishes and helping the wine, which he might be utilising perhaps in reflection—he looked grave enough for anything—and her very propinquity might suggest to him some association of ideas.

To him she was consistently haughty and dignified; so that he even complained to Mrs. Grange that "Now my lady was so bent upon having things as they used to be in the old days, it was a pity she seemed to think so much of herself, as his old mistress had never done. She was never short with him, Heaven bless her, nor thought herself of different flesh and blood to those who served her."

To this the housekeeper rejoined that for her own part she had noticed nothing of that, though even if it were so, it was not so much to be wondered at, considering what, by all accounts, had happened in the family through the late Lady Trevor's "making too much of those below her in station."

"Then you think she *knows*, do you?" said the butler, forgetting his indignation in a topic which had once been the great sensation of his professional existence, and which had still its attraction for him.

"Well, of course," returned the housekeeper, interrupting. "Do you suppose Sir Richard would ever have brought her here without making a clean breast of it, and leaving his peccadilloes to be told her by other people?"

"I should not like to be the party as told her," observed Mr. Cadman, grimly.

"Very likely not. But there's many of her own sex in her own rank of life as would enjoy it; of that you may depend," said the housekeeper, shrewdly. "A little scandal about other people is welcome enough to most of us; but something as tells against the very woman as we are talking to—when we can speak about it without fear of her pulling the cap off one's head—is the most golputious talk of all."

"Then you think, may be, she will hear of it at Lady Joddrell's, where they're all going to dinner the week after next, I am glad to say?"

"I should think it almost certain," said Mrs. Grange, confidently; "especially if that sharp-tongued Mrs. Westrop is to be one of the company."

"Really now, you don't say so," said Mr. Cadman, rubbing his hands together as though they contained a silver spoon and plate-leather. "Well, I was thinking how pleasant it would be to have no cloth to lay, and the evening to myself; but hanged if I wouldn't rather be going with them to Catesby Hall, on the chance of it coming off while I was by. I have heard things when handing the cake, in my time, as have been enough to make a man drop his tray."

The gardener was another person whom, as having known Letty Beeton in old days, and had many a dispute with her about grapes and peaches (which he had her mistress's word for it were fit for eating, whereas it was his custom to keep them on wall and trellis till they dropped off of themselves), Lady Trevor was wont to keep at arm's length. He had been in the service of the Trevors for nearly fifty years, and would talk of them, even to her, in a dreadfully familiar fashion. Being an outdoor servant, his previous knowledge of her had been limited; but he would now and then shoot such glances at her from under his shaggy eyebrows as made her blood run cold: they simply came from solicitude about his fruit, which the sight of his mistress naturally awakened, for he grudged it to the Court-folk as much as ever, but to her eyes it seemed like the low beginnings of suspicion—some stirring of the sluggish waves of memory.

Save these two serving-men there was not a menial at the Court who would not have spoken of their mistress as very kind and free in her manners to them, and their testimony would have been corroborated by nine out of ten of the villagers.

There was one man, however, who had so little association with her past that she did not fear him, but to whom nevertheless she could not bring herself to behave with her usual kindness and condescension. This was Robert Morris, Sir Richard's land agent. He had displeased her, as we know, at their first meeting in the Four Acre, and had certainly given himself no trouble to do away with the unfavourable impression he had produced upon her. His nature was a very masterful one, and, having had the undisturbed control of Sir Richard's affairs for a quarter of a century, he exceedingly resented any inquiry into them. Nothing, indeed, of a formal nature had been attempted in the matter; but Sir Richard had announced his intention of "looking into things," and taking them more or less into his own hands. With this view Mr. Morris had been requested to furnish his employers with certain documents and records, and though he had not declined to do so, he had preferred to bring them in person to the Court, a course which had not been considered satisfactory. Sir Richard had objected to it because it necessitated his personal attention to the matter, and the hearing of his agent's explanations, which had no sort of interest for him whatever.

Business of all kinds was hateful to him. He was one of those men, by no means as rare as may be imagined, who would prefer to be cheated out of ten per cent. of their incomes, rather than be troubled with investigations as to its loss. Lady Trevor had objected to the agent's course of proceeding because it precluded any independent examination into the facts, which, she had a shrewd suspicion, would be misrepresented. There had been plenty of persons in the parish to complain of Mr. Morris' method of administering her husband's affairs, and one or two who had openly accused him of malpractices. She was not one, in any case, to sit down under a wrong because the remedy might cause her inconvenience and annoyance, and there were special reasons, we are aware, why it behoved her to see that the estate was duly managed, that there should be as large a margin as possible of income over expenditure.

Though she never lost sight of her peculiar peril even for one hour, she had thoughts and cares for other things. If it were not so—if any one with a shameful secret in their breast should be always taking it out and looking at it, as for a brief space we gaze upon the locket that contains the likeness of our departed one—there would be more mad people than our asylums could accommodate. The target of existence has its circle round the bull's-eye, and life went on with Lady Trevor outside the one central and absorbing point of interest as it went on with others.

In a general way this was beneficial to her, of course, since while she was engaged in other matters she forgot her burthen; but the nature of her transactions with Mr. Morris increased that gentleman's enmity, and, as she was well aware, she could not afford to make enemies. He was much too astute not to recognise from the first that it was my lady's finger that was pointing out the road which Sir Richard had taken. The Baronet indeed had received him very civilly on his arrival with the required documents—but he was not alone; in a corner of the library, where the interview had taken place, Lady Trevor was sitting, with a pretence of being engaged in needlework, which did not deceive the visitor. They were not a newly-married couple, who could not bear to be out of one another's sight, even on an occasion which concerned the husband only.

"I am sorry you should have given yourself the trouble to come over in person, Mr. Morris," said Sir Richard, good-naturedly.

"To send you all these papers without coming to explain them, sir, would be like sending them to you in a box without the key," was the agent's reply.

He had brought them in a huge bag, and was proceeding to lay them upon the table, when Lady Trevor looked up quietly, and observed, "I don't think it will be necessary to take them out, Mr. Morris."

"I don't understand you, my lady."

"I thought Sir Richard had made it plain to you that he wished them to be left here for investigation at his leisure."

"Pardon me, madam, but your husband is not a man of business, and unless he has some one to go over the figures with him, they will be unintelligible to him."

"By gad, that's very true," exclaimed Sir Richard, "my head goes round at the very sight of them."

"But surely I am the proper person," insisted the agent, "unless indeed you have reason to suppose that I have abused my trust—"

"Not at all, not at all," interrupted Sir Richard, with an uncomfortable laugh; "what is wanted is a little overhauling of the domestic accounts. They seem to us in excess of what we had expected in one or two particulars; and we wish to compare them with similar items of expenditure in my father's time—that is it, is it not, my dear?" he concluded, looking towards his wife.

"That is all—for the present," said Lady Trevor.

The agent's face grew very red, as it was wont to do at the last cross, and it was only with a great effort that he restrained his ire.

"Then am I to understand that every petty detail of these transactions, which extend over a quarter of a century, in connection with the Court and its belongings, are to be placed in the hands of a stranger to be audited?"

"Nothing of the kind, pooh, pooh!" broke in Sir Richard, already weary of the whole subject. "This is no question of strangers; the auditor, if you must know, will be Lady Trevor herself. You won't object to her, I suppose? You didn't think she was such a hand at figures, perhaps? Well, she is!"

"I was certainly not aware of her ladyship's accomplishments in that way," returned the agent, drily. Though greatly affronted by the proposal, it was a relief to him to find that the investigation was to be after all of an amateurish kind; it was a great insult to him to suggest anything of the sort, but it was better, at all events, than having a lawyer to poke and pry into his accounts, a proceeding which would have been inconvenient to him indeed, and possibly even disastrous. On the other hand, it seemed to him in the last degree strange that Lady Trevor—"half a Frenchwoman," as the neighbours called her, though, indeed, it was difficult to understand the process by which they arrived at that conclusion, since she must have been either whole French or whole English—should have a turn for arithmetic and the keeping of accounts. Mr. Morris' view of a Frenchwoman was a combination of ideas derived from the ballet, the Divorce Court, and the principal plate in a stray number of the *Magasin des Modes*, which a spinster aunt of his had once purchased at a London bookstall. A certain sentiment of curiosity to know what "the woman" would do with his bills and vouchers when she had got them mingled with his ire. There was no alternative for him but to leave them with her; but if he could get any hint as to her intended proceedings he felt it would be some relief to him. It was only too certain that she was one of those cattle which might "be led, but not drove," and, alas, he had for many years been only accustomed to driving.

"Is there any particular matter which your ladyship has in your mind, or to which you would wish to draw my attention?"

"Well, since you have put that question, Mr. Morris," she replied, in a more conciliatory tone, "it would be uncivil—and perhaps even underhand—to conceal from you that there are two items in your charge for repairs—"

"Items!" ejaculated Sir Richard in a tone of irritation; "you don't mean to say that you are going into items. You know I particularly stipulated, Nannie, that I should be spared all disquieting details. I'm not well, Morris, and that's the fact," he added apologetically, "or what you may have to say about all these things would be deeply interesting to me, of course."

"Still, Sir Richard, having said so much," observed Lady Trevor; "I think it due to Mr. Morris that I should say a little more. The matter will not take five minutes."

"My dear, you talk like a dentist," interrupted Sir Richard, laughing. "I know you are going on to say that the operation will be almost painless; but it will not be painless to me."

"Then, perhaps, Mr. Morris will be so good as to step into the next room with me," said Lady Trevor, rising.

"A capital notion," cried Richard; "I'll look in upon you as soon as I have finished my cigar."

With a little sigh, as of disappointment at being deserted by her natural protector—which was really a cunning touch of art, for the whole proceeding had been chalked out by her beforehand—Lady Trevor led the way, while the agent followed her with his bag.

The apartment in which he found himself was, as he well remembered, used by the late Lady Trevor for transacting her domestic affairs, and had been selected especially as communicating with her husband's favourite room during her latter days. It had been refurbished, by Sir Richard's orders, in the same simple fashion as of yore; but the little safe, let into the wall, in which his mother was wont to keep her household bills and memoranda, stood in its old place.

Lady Trevor seated herself at the plain oak table, and motioned her companion to a chair.

It was difficult to imagine a greater contrast than the two presented: the woman, the very type of gracefulness and mature beauty, with a touch of scorn upon her lip, unconsciously evoked by the presence of her companion; the man, wary and sagacious as an elephant, with an air of swaggering independence that sat ill upon him, and, ever and anon, when her attention was otherwise engaged, regarding her from under the pent-house of his brows with keen disfavour.

"This reminds me of old times," said the agent, still in a conciliatory voice, and looking curiously about him. "Your mother-in-law often did me the honour to consult me, in this very room, about various household expenses, in which, like Sir Richard, the late Baronet took but little interest. I suppose that old safe yonder has not been opened for a quarter of a century?"

"You are mistaken, there," she answered drily. "The safe has been opened by Sir Richard, and his finding in it certain accounts has been one of the causes which have induced—nay, I may say, com-



pelled—him to trouble you with this investigation. For example, there are the estimates for the repairs of the Lodge and the fowl-house. In that bag, I conclude, you have the bills for precisely the same work. The sum charged in them I happen to know; but it will be a more frank and open course to compare with you the two accounts."

"There can be no objection to that, of course, Madam; but you must consider, in these and similar cases, the price of labour has immensely increased during the last quarter of a century, and this, of course, involves longer bills."

"That is not quite the case, I think, Mr. Morris; for, although wages have considerably increased, the comparative cheapness of material has more than compensated for it."

"I did not know that political economy was studied by ladies in France," he answered, in what was intended to be a tone of sarcasm, but was, in truth, only clumsily offensive, like a thrust with a rapier delivered by one accustomed to use a cudgel; but, nevertheless, it had its effect. The bunch of keys that his companion held trembled in her hand. Fortunately, he took for rage what was in reality in the other emotion. There was something in his words, and in the keen glances that had accompanied them, which made her sick and faint.

"I am aware that I am not very respectful," he continued, sullenly apologetic; "but it is hard, after forty years of devotion to the Trevor family, to be accused of cooking their accounts! I am no cheat, madam."

"I have made no such charge, Mr. Morris," she answered quietly. "Instead of applying ill-names to yourself—which nobody else has used, suppose we go into the facts. If you will take out the old accounts of which I spoke, I will get their counterparts out of the safe."

With that she rose, and, selecting a key from the rest, placed it in the safe door, and, with a deft turn of her hand, unlocked it. He gazed at her with an amazement that almost amounted to stupefaction. It struck her for a moment that, paralysed with the sense of his guilt, the agent might be about to confess all, and throw himself upon her mercy.

"This has been rehearsed many times," he suddenly broke out, "I could not have thought Sir Richard capable of it."

"What do you mean, Mr. Morris? Once, and once only, my husband, as I have said, took out these documents and then replaced them. I have never touched them?"

"Nor tried to touch them?"

"Certainly not. I do not understand you. Having once seen them, I knew that they were there, and here they are. The bills for the fowlhouse and for Mrs. Waite's cottage."

"For Mrs. Waite's cottage?" repeated the agent, like one in a dream. "It doesn't say so in the bill, I notice."

"Why should it? It is designated The Lodge; but Mrs. Waite lived there then, I conclude, as she lives there now.—For the same repairs, you perceive, for which fifty pounds were paid on the last occasion, you have charged no less than one hundred and twenty."

"There is something wrong," muttered the agent, passing his hand over his great forehead, and staring stolidly at his companion.

"I am afraid so," she answered, coldly. "And remember these are comparatively small matters. Now supposing that everything else during your stewardship has been charged for in the like proportion as the fowlhouse—"

"And Mrs. Waite's cottage," put in the agent.

"Well, of course; I am speaking of those two accounts. I say in that case you will have received—improperly—thousands of pounds."

As she said this she laid her hand impressively upon the table, and looked him straight in the face.

To her astonishment he returned her gaze with the same intensity, but answered nothing; she had expected an outburst.

"The question now is, Mr. Morris, what course are you going to adopt?"

"Yes, indeed."

Though evidently much perturbed in mind, he seemed unable to grasp the situation. So serious a charge had, perhaps, deprived him of his senses. His resentment was visible enough, for his face was scarlet; but somehow his indignation appeared to be only skin deep. There was something else in his thoughts which overlaid it.

"It seems to me, Mr. Morris, that there is only one course open to you," she continued; "but of that you are the best judge."

"I should like to have a little time," he murmured, breathing hard.

"Do you mean to prepare your defence? That's fair enough; but it is taking for granted that Sir Richard intends to prosecute you. He is disinclined, I know, to adopt that course. He does not wish for any exposure."

"Oh! the very thing I expected!" he exclaimed, triumphantly. "Let sleeping dogs lie," is an excellent proverb."

"It does not, however, apply to watch-dogs who betray their master!" she answered, with indignation. "If you imagine that Sir Richard is afraid of anything you may say or do, you are mistaken, Mr. Morris. It is for your sake, not his own, if he hesitates to employ the law against you. If you can clear yourself that is another matter, but otherwise there must be restitution. Of that at least I am resolved upon. Take time, by all means, if you need time; but it is but fair to warn you that I know a good deal more of your proceedings than you imagine."

"And not only of my proceedings. Just a word in your ear:"

He stood up, leaning on the table with his fingers, and whispered across it in a harsh and hissing tone, "For a Frenchwoman who has never been at Mirbridge before, you know too much, my Lady Trevor."

(To be continued)



A NEW YORK millionaire has, they say, lately spent some of his money in building Florida hotels. This may, perhaps, account for "Florida, the American Riviera" (Gilliss and Turnure, New York), which, prefaced with a long extract from Lady Duffus Hardy's "Down South," is illustrated in a way that does credit to the "Art Age Press." The two grand hotels, Ponce de Leon and Casa Monica, are indeed beautiful, for they are suited to their environment, being thoroughly Spanish in style. So is the Alcazar, a sort of Palais Royal, or Floridan Whiteley's. There is something quite Moorish about the open galleries of the Casa Monica—named of course after the mother of the Saint who gives his name to the city, of whose street architecture the book contains several quaint bits. During weather such as we and our Yankee cousins have both been having, Florida is an earthly paradise—for those who can get there.

Perhaps we have too much thrown aside the old question-and-answer method of teaching. Two generations ago (even less) children had such a surfeit of it, what with Mangnall and Pinnock and Dr. Brewer. Yet there is no doubt that it gave a readiness which cannot be attained in any other way. It was not only the scarcity of books which made the early Christians go in so thoroughly for the catechetical system. Our French neighbours still hold to

it—some of them at any rate. In an excellent little book, "L'Art" (Paris, Larousse), MM. Pécaut and Baude follow up every "talk" (for the book is for children) with a set of questions. Perhaps those questions are not always judicious from an English point of view. But it is easy to scoff at literary prigs; and a child who had been taught to understand that slavery (or, rather, forced labour) is the basis of Egyptian art, and that while an Egyptian temple speaks of death, a Christian church lifts the thoughts upwards, would-be a much pleasanter companion than one whose mind was left a blank. "L'Art" only does what the mothers of those sons who make their mark in life will generally be found to have done. The author's aim, by the way, is to popularise the subject. They think it a shame that there should be two kinds of education, and therefore "two classes, two cities." The road to Truth and Beauty ought to be open to the poor as well as to the rich. The fate of liberty depends, they think, on our finding out how to combine the brevity and simplicity of primary instruction with the very highest culture. Probably they are right. Of course they are wrong in *guerres puniques*, on page 185; it should be *persanes*.

A more saddening period than that chosen by Lady Jackson it is impossible to select, *i.e.*, as regards male readers, for many ladies, somehow, find a not unnatural fascination in this and other portions of French history; doubtless, because woman in France has always been, if not really, at any rate apparently, more of a power than in England. "The Last of the Valois" (Bentley) is written with graphic force, worthy of a pleasanter subject. Lady Jackson takes Miss Pardoe for her model, eschewing the apparatus of authorities, yet often giving us the *ipsissima verba* of her characters. It was an evil time; poor little Elizabeth of France married to Philip, though she was betrothed to Don Carlos; Catherine's crooked policy; poisonings; wild saturnalia; massacres; purposeless fightings between Catholics and Huguenots—one wearies of the story even when told as well as Lady Jackson tells it. Catherine and her maids of honour, with loose hair and scanty dress, jesting over the naked dead piled up at the gates of the Louvre is even more horrible than anything recorded of the Republican Terror. The infatuation of Coligny comes out strongly in Lady Jackson's pages; while the excuses that have been made for Catherine, and the explanations sometimes offered of her conduct, she (rightly, we think) holds to be of very small account. Recent "discoveries, by the way, tend to show that Anjou's determination not to marry Elizabeth Tudor on any conditions, because of the reports he had frequently heard to her dishonour," was not groundless.—In noticing Miss Pardoe's "Court and Reign of Francis I." (Bentley) in our issue of February 18th, we remarked:—"There is nothing to indicate that these three volumes are a reprint of Miss Pardoe's well-known work of nearly forty years ago." Messrs. Bentley, however, have since pointed out to us that the book was originally published by themselves in 1849, that this fact is mentioned on page 15 of the first volume, and that considerable alterations and additions have been made in the 1887 issue.

In these days of big books we may well be thankful that Sir Douglas Forsyth's "Autobiography and Reminiscences" (Bentley) as edited by his daughter, are comprised in one thin volume. And yet it was a very full life, for, besides the Mutiny (of which, at Umballa, Sir Douglas seems to have been the only one who had any inkling), the writer was mixed up in the Kooka Revolt, and was afterwards sent to Yarkand and Kashgar, and then to Mandalay. Dr. Tait must have been sorry that he expelled from Rugby a lad who began such a distinguished career by winning nearly everything at Haileybury. The Mutiny stories are very good and very fresh. One is very glad to find Sir Douglas denying point blank that anything worse than death befel the ladies at Cawnpore. About his treatment of the Kookas there will always be two opinions; his subordinate Cowan had put him in a most difficult position. Those who believe in the best of all possible worlds will have their faith shaken by the account of the buried cities of Yarkund destroyed by a sand deluge. The mission to Mandalay is not pleasant reading; there is something worse than inconsistency in ruining in 1885 a people with whom ten years earlier we were effusively friendly.

"Emmanuel" (Burns and Oates, London; Catholic Publication Company, New York), shows how "the Infancy and Passion of Our Lord are reproduced in the mysteries of the Tabernacle." Thus, the Visitation typifies the carrying of the Host to a sick person; "whilest reposing in the bosom of Mary, Jesus was powerless to undertake the journey into the hill-country without His mother's co-operation. In the Blessed Sacrament, the helplessness to which He had condemned Himself is even as complete, and therefore the priest takes the place of Mary and bears his Lord forth." Some-times Mrs. Abel Ram is political; thus, the Flight into Egypt is reproduced in the Expulsion of the Blessed Sacrament by that new Herod, Henry VIII.; and now even Italy, and France the Church's eldest daughter, have hunted Mother and Son from hundreds of sanctuaries. Even for Protestants the sermonettes—that, for instance, on the Silence of Jesus—are full of teaching, and often beautifully suggestive.

In "The Holy Angels" (Burns and Oates, London; Catholic Publication Society, New York), the Rev. R. O'Kennedy starts with the assumption, which it appears is Catholic doctrine, that angels are spirits, and that Origen (that fount of error) was wrong when he assigned to them, as many others have done, bodies, not gross and fleshly like ours, but still bodies. Do angels reason? Have they free-will? Can they converse? Did any of those who fell repent? What are their duties towards the irrational world? Such are a few of the questions which Father O'Kennedy asks and answers. He has a chapter on mesmerism and spirit-rapping, which we commend to those who believe (if any really do believe) that a soul could come from Hades to play the aimless, unedifying pranks which spiritualism deals in. With the "good people," too, the Father makes short work: "alas for fairy-tales, no such beings exist." Yet he believes most firmly in obsession as well as in possession, giving of the former a remarkable instance which occurred not long ago in Limerick.

The late Mr. C. Mansfield Ingleby's "Essays" (Trübner) are stiff yet pleasant reading. Their freshness of thought gives pleasure; the amount of real thought gives that spice of difficulty which is by no means unpleasing. Some will think it a paradox to say that "Bacon's Organon has not been the direct agent in any physical discovery." Yet Mr. Ingleby is right; the failure of meteorology shows the uselessness of Bacon's observations without any mathematical theory behind them. Just now, readers will fasten on "the authorship of the works attributed to Shakespeare." They will be disappointed. Mr. Ingleby is cautious; he pokes plenty of fun at Miss Delia Bacon, and falls back upon "the troublesome reign of John," a pleasant conceited historie called *The Taming of a Shrew*, and other pre-Shakespearean plays.

What Mr. Ruskin means by saying, "A Greek Chimera or Gorgon is a caricature, and a vulgar one, but a thirteenth or fourteenth century shield is always noble," may be left to those who, like Sir Hildebrand Osbaldiston take up their Gwillim for Sunday reading. Nevertheless "Heraldry in England" (Wyman) will always find votaries for its own sake, besides the many whose business it is to know something about it in the way of art. To both these classes Mr. E. H. Renton's little book will be useful. In type, binding, &c., it is quite a work of art; and those who care nothing about modern heraldry will at any rate be thankful for the seal of Isabelle de la Beche copied from the silver original dug up in 1871 at Beche, near Aldworth, and in the possession of the vicar of that place.

The reading world knows "William Barnes, Poet and Philolo-

gist" (Macmillan), chiefly from his "Poems in the Dorsetshire Dialect," the successive issues of which were not many years ago gathered into one thickish volume. It is the world's loss that even of the poems so little is known, for many of them have a pathos and real poetic beauty which is looked for in vain in the works of more famous poets: Mrs. Lucy Baxter, the Rev. W. Barnes's daughter, better known as "Leader Scott," brings before us the other, and, in her eyes, the more important side of her father's literary work. "The making of poems was but a small part of his intellectual life. His most earnest studies and greatest aims were in philology." Yet we are glad that she prefaces every chapter of the "Life" with a "poetical illustration"—one of them being the exquisite, "Vo'k a comen into church," enough in itself to warrant for the author the title of the Wessex Burns. Of Mr. Barnes's chief philological work, "Tiw; a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue," a reviewer said, "Mr. Barnes has done enough to place his name by the side of those of Horne Tooke and Max Müller." The world will probably, however, prefer the poems even to such a new system of English as that propounded in "Speechcraft," where "wordhead" replaces initial, "warestore" emporium, "fore-say" preface, "soaksome" bibulous, &c. His "pitches of suchness" for comparison of adjectives is as good as the old Oxford "unthrough-fareness of stuff" for impenetrability of matter. Mr. Barnes's many-sidedness deserved to be brought out; he was far too retiring to claim for himself what he was fairly entitled to. We trust Mrs. Baxter's book will also help to introduce his delightful poems to a wider public.

When Sir A. H. Layard was in a London solicitor's office, a relation in Ceylon invited him to try the Cingalese Bar. A young friend, Mr. E. L. Mitford, author of "A Land-March from England to Ceylon," was going to the same island, and dreaded the sea-voyage. They therefore agreed to travel strictly overland, with the special view of seeing Persia on the way, and exploring for the Geographical Society the Lake of Furrah and Seistan and the Bakhtiyari Mountains. Blacking his silver watch (by Sir C. Fellowes's advice), that the bright metal might not be a temptation, and getting a few lessons in the London University Hospital, and a supply of lymph, and a Levinge bed, young Layard started, and, after nearly dying of marsh-fever in Roumelia, and being almost frozen to death in Jerusalem, he forced his way through Petra (his companion declining to accompany him), and gave in that perilous enterprise full proof of the courage, energy, and resource to which we owe the Assyrian sculptures. His life amongst the Bakhtiyari (probably the old Iranians) was delightful. Fancy a people whom to hear an ode of Hafiz or Saadi, or a few lines from the Shah Nameh, excites almost to frenzy. "I cannot help it; they burn my heart," said the chief Mehemet Taki Khan, when his guest wondered at his sobbing like a child over his favourite verses. The ruin of Mehemet Taki and his family, and the execrable cruelty of the Matamet (Persian Governor), may well reconcile us to the advance of Russia, if by such means such tyrannies may be crushed out. Poor Mehemet had faith in the political knight-errantry of England. He would believe, despite all protests, that Layard was on a secret mission; and, feeling that his own was the righteous cause, he trusted that the champion of right would sustain him. A word could have done it; but we seized Karak in the Persian Gulf—which suited our own purposes—and left the Bakhtiyari to their fate. The Matamet's favourite punishment was to plant men in the earth head downwards, their legs protruding like tree-stumps. He would also build human towers, laying his victims transversely, and putting lime between each layer. The wonder is that Layard, being man, did not feel it his business to rid the world of such a fiend in human form. Sir A. H. Layard calls his two volumes "Early Adventures in Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia" (Murray). Towards the close of these "adventures" he was "encouraging M. Botta in his experiments," and found him a delightful companion.

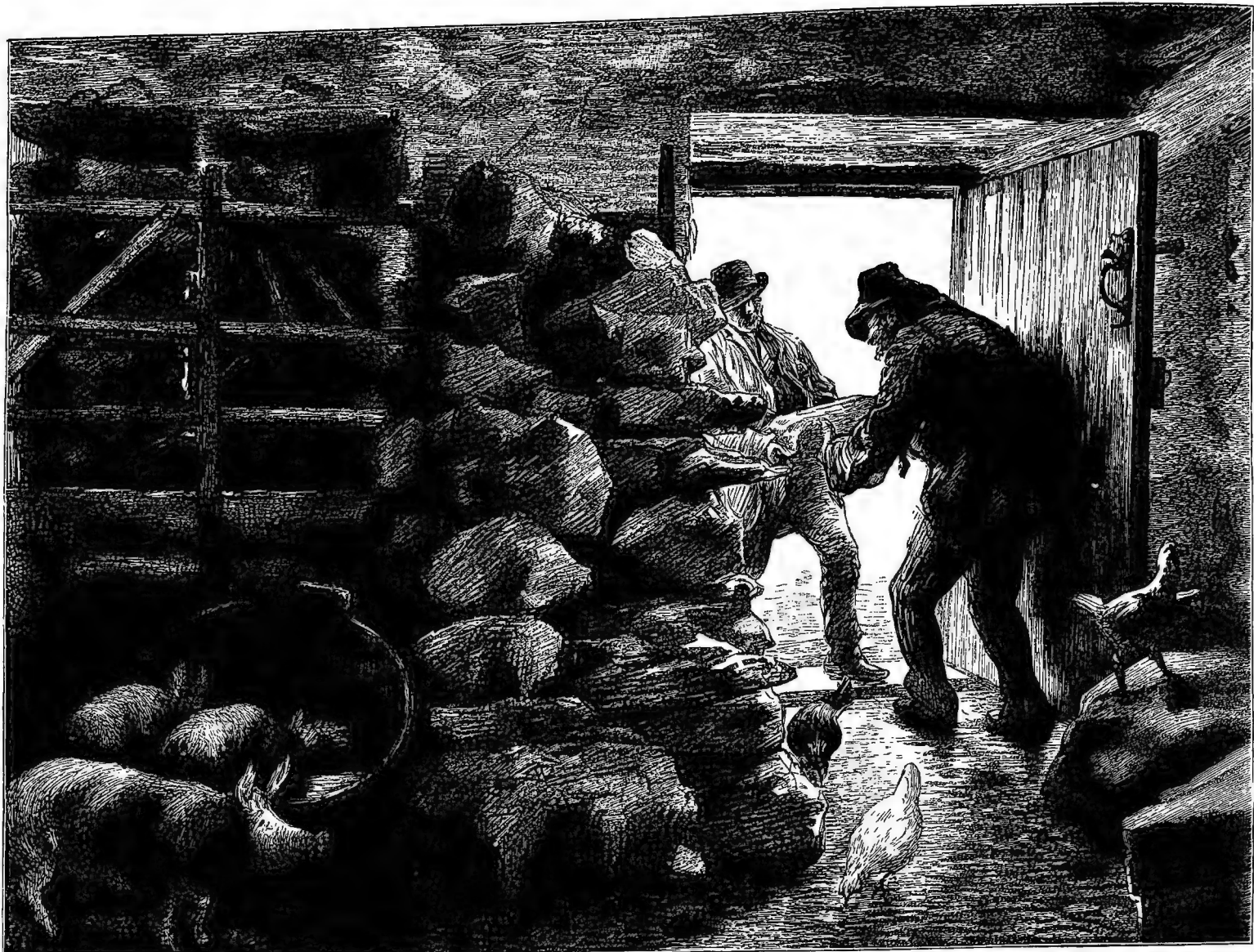
"The Girl's Handy Book," by Lina Beard and Adelia B. Beard (London: Suttaby and Co.), is a capital volume for young people. Although evidently written for American girls, it will be equally acceptable to their English sisters, and gives details of numerous kinds of new work, which can be accomplished at little cost, directions of various games both for indoors and out, and describes customs and amusements of other countries at different seasons of the year. Many useful hints are suggested in the way of simple decoration for rooms, and the manufacture of the hundred-and-one nick-nacks, which form such an important part in the present mode of furnishing. In the chapters devoted to the preservation of wild flowers, modelling in clay and wax, china painting, and the making of sweets, many other occupations are included, which might set busy brains and fingers to work with almost certain successful results.

"The Manual of Microscopical Manipulation," recently reviewed in this column, was written by Mr. T. Charters White, not Charles White, as stated in our notice.



We have twice had occasion to speak in very high terms of Miss F. Mabel Robinson's novels, "Disenchantment" and "Mr. Butler's Ward," as displaying singularly remarkable powers both of external observation and of seeing beneath the surface into the inner lives of men and women. In her latest work, "The Plan of Campaign" (2 vols.: Vizetelly and Co.), not only do we find these powers still further developed, but a signal advance in qualities by which she has been hitherto less distinguished—such as skill in the construction of a plot, and that apparent sympathy with her own creations which is necessary for enlisting for them the entire sympathies of her readers. Admirable, therefore, as her former novels were, "The Plan of Campaign" is still more admirable, and much more attractive: and at least two of the *dramatis personae*, Talbot the patriot, and Elinor Fetherston, are finished portraits, of which any author might be proud. Talbot—despite certain far-off suggestions of kinship to the school of Rochester—is a very unlikely subject to be successfully dissected by a lady's pen. He has some of the elements of greatness—not merely in the ordinary selfish and "magnetic" sense, usual in the case of the masterful heroes of fiction, but of the real greatness which helps to make real history. Talbot is at once great in this sense, and at the same time most pathetically weak and human. Finer still, to our thinking, is Elinor Fetherston—that utterly soulless siren, through whom everybody sees at once or at last, and who none the less fascinates the reader almost as she fascinates every man and every woman who comes within the range of her eyes. She is no ordinary coquette; she also is great in her own way; and we fear that Miss Robinson must be held guilty of rendering her readers a little too sorry for the poetical justice that overtakes Elinor. As the title of the novel denotes, it is not a mere love story. The two sides of the Irish shield, as seen by the landowner and by the land leaguer, are presented with consummate fairness and ability; and such scenes as have been only too familiar in Ireland are described in a style that belongs to the best order of picturesque history. Miss Robinson is one of the very few writers of her sex who knows how to treat of men as they are—they are perhaps a little idealised in her hands, but it is the idealisation of what is essentially real, and not of what is essentially feminine fancy. She has still to learn how to avoid over-crowding her stage, and thus over-diffusing her interest,





BARRICADING A HOUSE TO RESIST EVICTION

#### STUDIES FROM LIFE IN IRELAND, IV.

"BEFORE THE EVICTION—A BARRICADED HOUSE."—This sketch was made near Woodford, Co. Galway. The cottage is situated up in the mountains; and as there is only one approach to it, the scouts have a comparatively easy task in watching for the appearance of the advance guard of the miscellaneous force—consisting of bailiffs and constabulary—which composes the evicting party. When the inmates of a cottage hear that they are likely to be evicted, and intend to resist, they set to work to barricade all the windows and doors with iron gates taken from the fields near by, rocks, tubs, and any other solid articles they can lay their hands on.

The cottage which is the subject of our artist's sketch was most scientifically barricaded. The out-buildings, built against the cottage, were unroofed that the police might not climb up and enter through the upper storey. The alcoves of the windows were filled with rocks neatly fitted in, backed up by an iron gate or large pieces of timber, then more rocks to keep the gate or timber in its place.

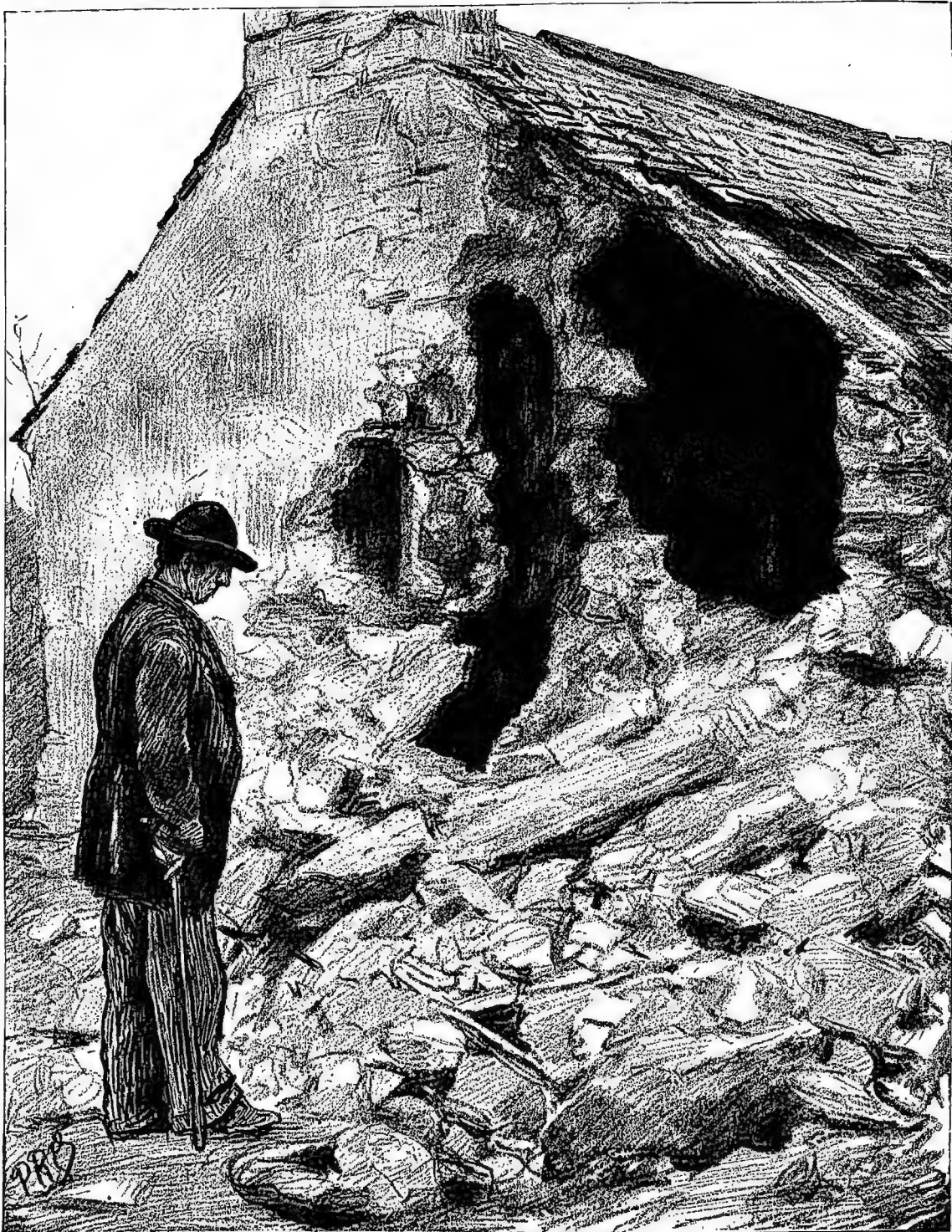
In the centre of the room on the ground-floor was a huge iron pot, in which it was proposed to boil water, meal, and lime to pour on the police.

There were to be nine men in this house when the eviction took place, and perhaps two women to prepare the stirabout.

The peasants are picked out by the leaders of the district to take their turns in defending the barricaded cottages. When a man has been imprisoned for resisting the police, he is not generally called upon to take another turn for some time, but is put upon some other work, such as building huts for evicted tenants, &c.

THE EMERGENCY MEN AT WORK.—In this case the emergency men commenced work by attacking one of the corners of the cottage with their crow-bars. They succeeded in tearing down a portion of the wall and roof, thereby making a hole large enough for a man to enter. Amid a shower of hot water they then rushed in, followed by the police. A hand-to-hand struggle took place within the cottage, the peasant women joining the men in the endeavour to turn out the policemen and bailiffs.

"AFTER THE EVICTION."—This sketch shows the outside of the house in the preceding sketch. Nearly one half of the end wall was totally destroyed before the police were able to enter. The evicted tenant was afterwards taken in by some of his relatives who resided near.

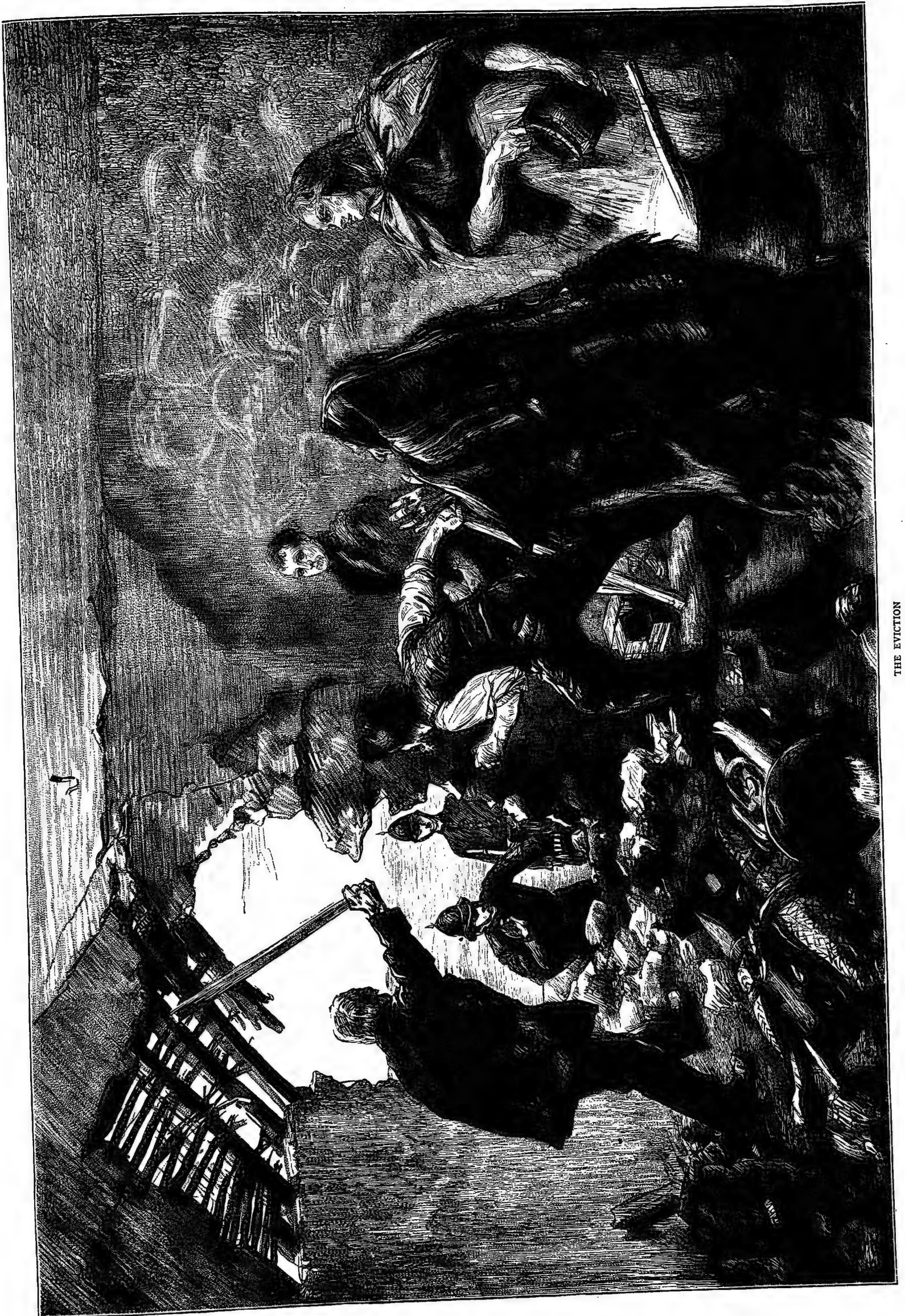


AFTER THE EVICTION

STUDIES FROM LIFE IN IRELAND—IV.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST





THE EVICTION  
STUDIES FROM LIFE IN IRELAND—IV.  
BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

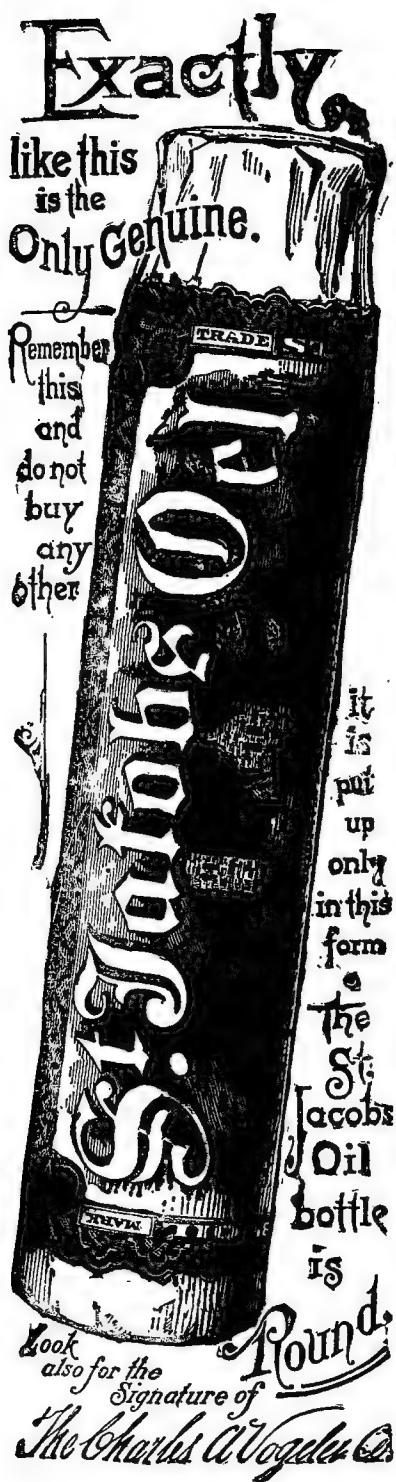


THE VALUE OF TRAINING-SHIPS as a means of supplying good and trustworthy seamen to our Navy is well shown in the report of the master of the brigantine *Steadfast*, the tender to the training-ship *Exmouth*, to the Metropolitan Board of Works, upon the progress of *Exmouth* boys who had been entered in the Royal Navy. "Boys from this ship," he writes, "still hold their own well in H.M. training-ships and brigs, and are invariably spoken of as being 'well-behaved, useful, and smart aloft;' while it is satisfactory to see that they continue to hold a larger proportion of boy petty-officer ratings and good conduct badges than their numbers would entitle them to. Individual cases of boys coming to the front in a special manner are very numerous, and the fact that a late Inspecting Captain of Naval Training Ships had his galley entirely manned by 'Exmouth' boys was a striking proof of his opinion of them. . . . Amongst those whom we have placed in the Royal Navy, I have met hundreds who are now fine specimens of British seamen, many of them wearing one, two, and even three war medals, besides the Egyptian star! Most of them were gunnery or gunnery and torpedo men, with extra pay; dozens were petty officers, and all with a promising future of advancement in the first service of the country. With over nine hundred boys entered in the Navy (where all are rated men at eighteen years of age), we must have about 600 serving therein as thoroughly trained men, and when it is recollected that the history of every one of them can be traced from the day on which he came to the *Exmouth* as a little workhouse or district school boy, it gives an idea of the wonderful result that has been accomplished in so few years. No statement respecting our work in the Royal Navy would be clear without its being fully understood that but few, if any, of the 900 boys referred to could have been entered in the service if they had not previously been trained here. This is explained by the fact that boys from this ship are, on account of their training, allowed by the Admiralty to enter at a lower standard than boys from the shore, whose high standard our poor London boys, with their comparatively low physique, do not reach."



# ST. JACOBS OIL CONQUERS PAIN.

## *The Verdict of the People of London.*



Mr. WILLIAM HOWES, Civil Engineer, 68, Red Lion Street, High Holborn, W.C., was afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years. Sometimes his hands swelled to twice their natural size; his joints were so stiff that he could not walk, and his feet so sore that he could not bear any weight on them. Nothing relieved him till he applied St. Jacobs Oil. The result was marvellous. Before using the contents of two bottles all pain left him, and he is now in perfect health.

Mr. C. H. PALMER, Secretary of the Conservative Defence Association, and Overseer of the District of Islington, says:—"For a long time I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia in my face and head, and rheumatism in my limbs. After trying various remedies without obtaining relief, I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the use of which completely removed every trace of pain."

Mr. EDWARD PETERSON, Electric Light Engineer, of 36, Whetstone Park, W.C., says:—"There can be no two opinions respecting the value of St. Jacobs Oil as a rheumatic remedy. I was completely used up with rheumatism in my arms and shoulders; a few good rubbings with that famous Oil drove all pain away."

Mr. HENRY JOHN BARLOW, of 4, Staples Inn Buildings, Holborn Bars, W.C., says:—"I had rheumatism in my feet and legs, which became so bad that I was hardly able to walk. St. Jacobs Oil removed all pain and completely cured me."

Mrs. WOLFSBERGER, Matron of the Moore Street Home for Poor, Crippled, and Orphan Boys, 17, Queen Street, Edgware Road, N.W., says that "St. Jacobs Oil has been used in the Home, and that it is powerful in relieving neuralgia and general rheumatism."

Mr. CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, of No. 7, Alfred Place, Bedford Square, W.C., writes:—"Having for a number of years been a great sufferer from rheumatism in the limbs, I used St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me directly, after other remedies had signally failed."

HENRY and ANN BRIGHT, Hon. Superintendents of the North London Home for Aged Christian Blind Women, say that "St. Jacobs Oil has proved itself unfailing; that rheumatism and neuralgia have, in every case, been removed by using the Oil—and many old ladies, some of them ninety years old, instead of tossing about in agony, now enjoy good nights' rest through its influence."

Mr. M. PRICE, of 14, Tabernacle Square, Finsbury, E.C., says:—"My wrist, that I had strained two years before, and which had given me pain without intermission, yielded like magic to the application of St. Jacobs Oil."

Mr. J. CLARK, of 21, South Island Place, Brixton Road, London, writes:—"Although I was not able to rise from a sitting position without the aid of a chair, I was able to stand and walk after the application of St. Jacobs Oil."

Mr. J. WILKINSON, 88, Bentham Road, South Hackney, suffered from rheumatism in his feet and legs for twenty years. One bottle of St. Jacobs Oil drove away all pain, and brought about an effectual cure.

ROBERT GEORGE WATTS, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., of Albion House, Quadrant Road, Canonbury, N., writes:—"I cannot refrain from testifying to the very great efficacy of St. Jacobs Oil in all cases of chronic rheumatism, sciatica, and neuralgia."

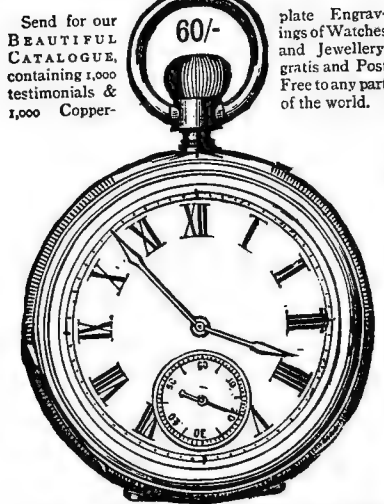
**FACTS.**—The above statements are certainly entitled to the most serious consideration of every thinking man and woman. The names given are those of living witnesses. The statements are facts. They can be easily verified. Let the public make the investigation. Every one will find, not only that these testimonials are genuine, but that ST. JACOBS OIL relieves and cures rheumatism, just as surely as the sun shines in the heavens. It acts like magic. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure. After the most thorough practical tests on invalids in hospitals and elsewhere, it received Six Gold Medals at recent international expositions for its marvellous power to conquer pain. It cures when everything else has failed. It has cured people who have been lame and crippled with pain for over twenty years. It is an external remedy. It goes right to the spot.

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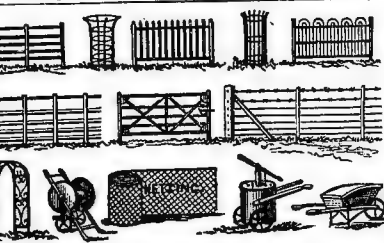
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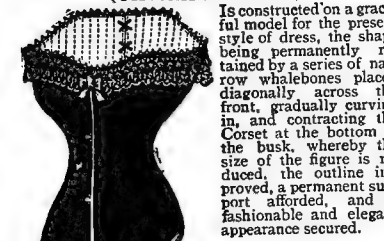
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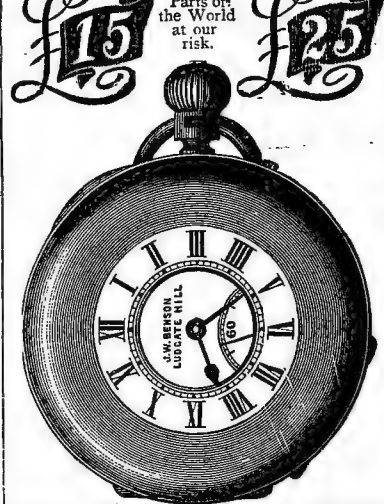
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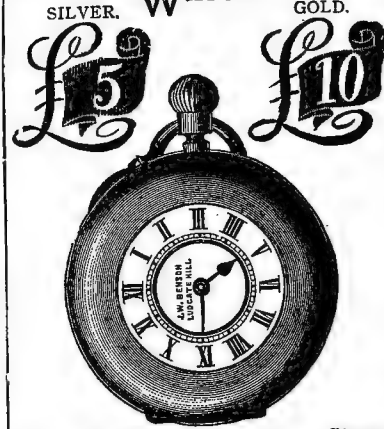
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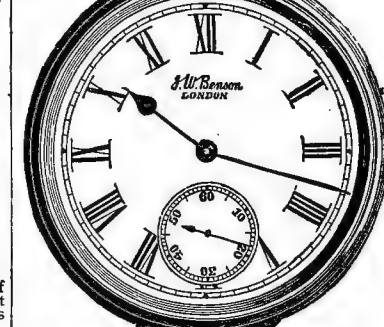


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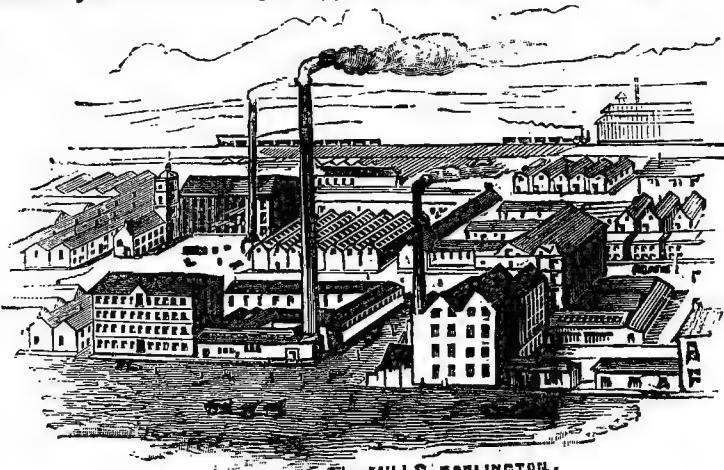
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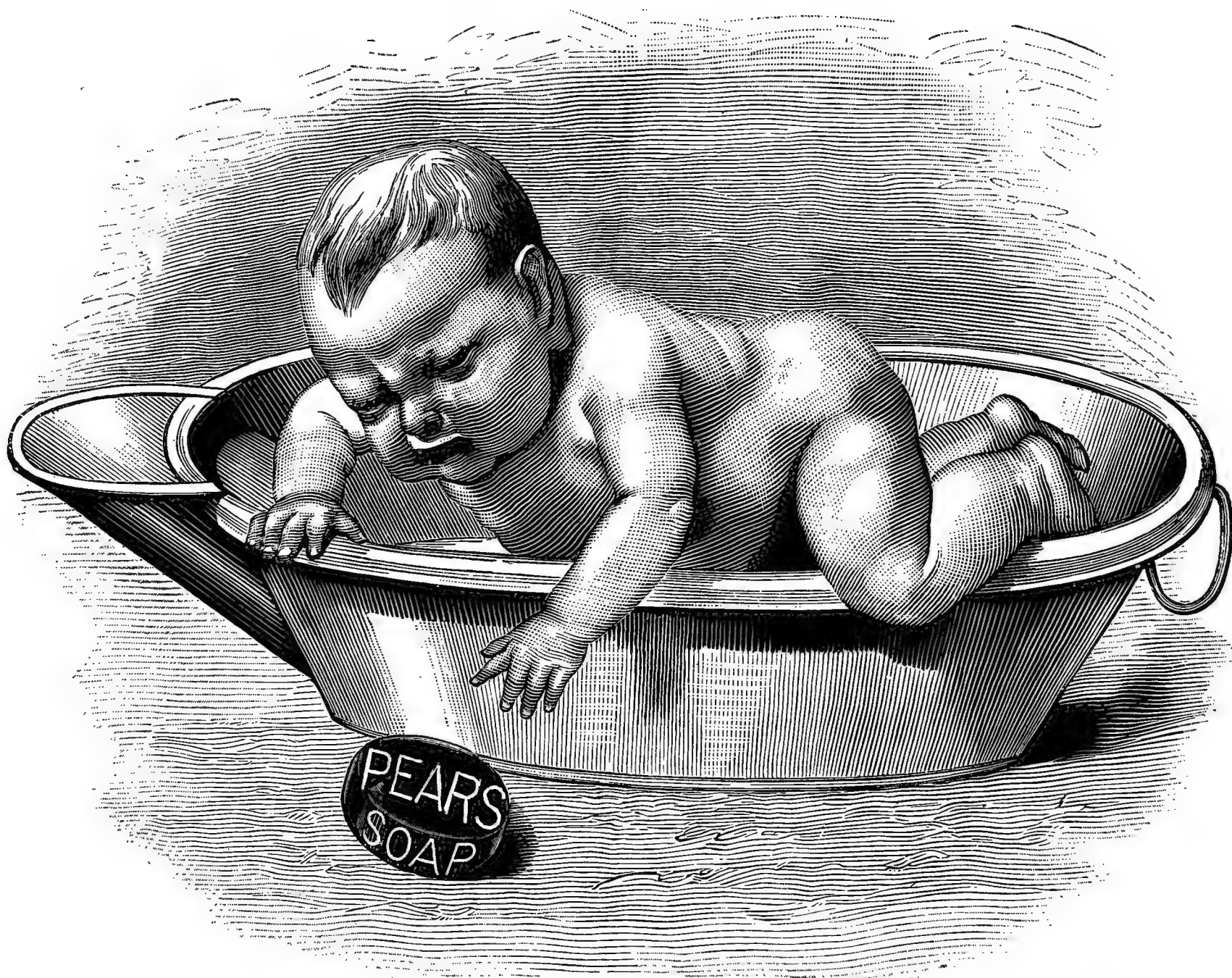
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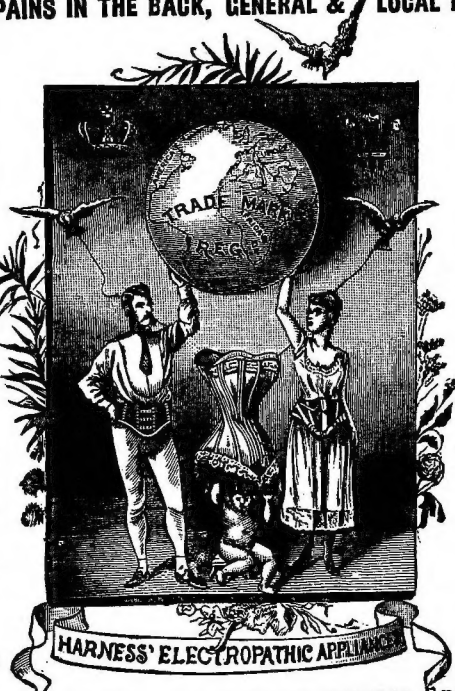
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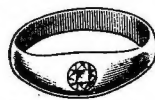
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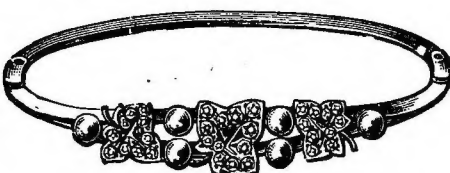
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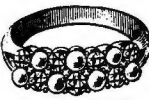
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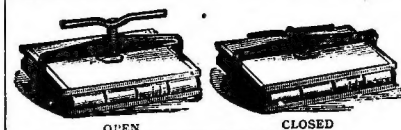
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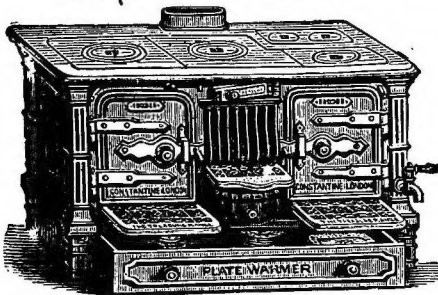
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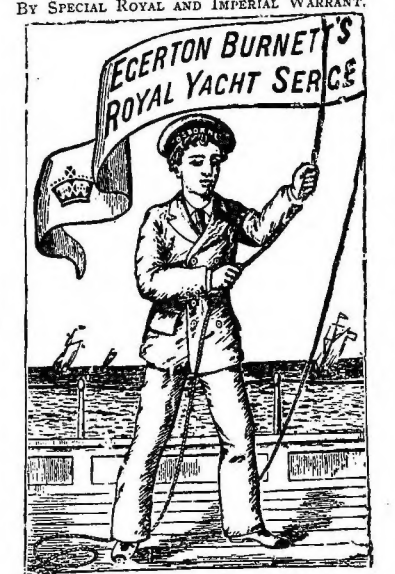
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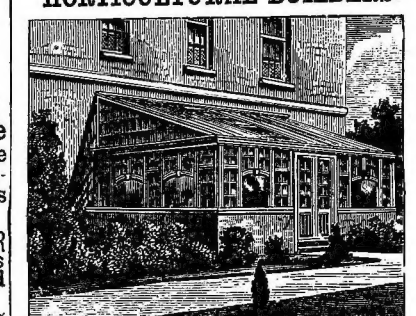
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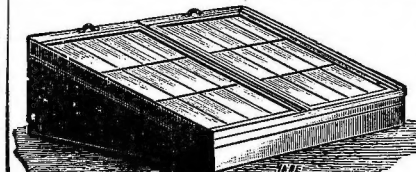
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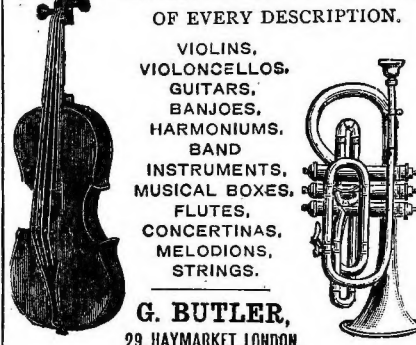
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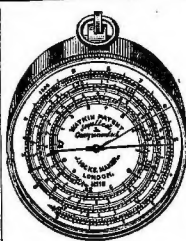
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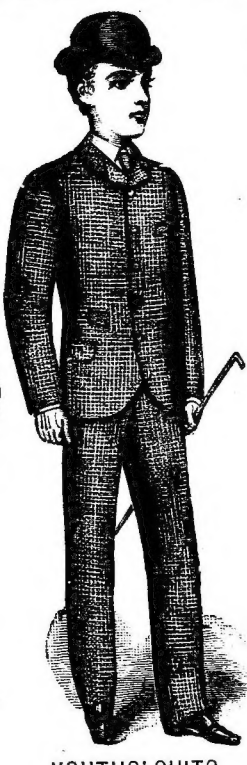


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